The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2150. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Satisfactory Progress of the Work.

Address of the Executive Council of Newfoundland to Cyrus W. Field, Esq.

MR. FIELD'S REPLY.

THE REJOICINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

GREAT CELEBRATION AT FISHKILL.

Speeches of Henry Ward Beecher, Judge Davies and E. O. Perrin.

THE FIRST MESSAGES TO BE SENT OVER THE WIRE.

Our Latest Dispatches in Reference to the Cable.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, August 10.

To the New York Associated Press:

We have a dispatch from Trinity Bay this morning. Everything there, in connection with the Atlantic Cable, is progressing satisfactorily.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

COMPLETION OF THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR TELEGRAPHING.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

We have assurances from Trinity Bay, N. F., to-day that the recording instruments connected with the Atlantic Cable were expected to be in perfect order this evening; and if the anticipations of the electricians should have been realized, it is thought probable that the Queen's message to the President will come over the wires this evening or to-morrow forenoon.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Aug. 10—11½ P. M.

The line to Newfoundland has closed for the night, and has brought us no confirmation of the rumor that the Queen's message to the President would be received this evening.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF NEWFOUNDLAND TO CYRUS W. FIELD —HIS REPLY.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The following is a copy of the address presented to MR. FIELD to-day:

To Cyrus W. Field, Esq., General Manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

We, the Executive Council of Newfoundland, have great and sincere pleasure in offering you our congratulations in the success of the grand project of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Intimately acquainted, as we have been with the enterprise which has distinguished you, from the commencement of the great work of telegraphic connection between the old and new worlds, and feeling that, under Providence, this triumph is mainly due to your well-directed and indomitable exertions, we desire to express to you our high appreciation of your services in the cause of the world's progress, and our sympathy in those feelings inseparable from the present profound result. We recognize in this achievement the creation of new bonds of commercial and social union between the people of the two great nations thus marvellously connected, and we are gratified to remember the aid contributed towards this most important object by the Colony of Newfoundland, and the privileges conferred upon the Company you represent. We sincerely trust the best expectations of the results of the enterprise to all interests associated with it may be abundantly fulfilled, and that you, Sir, individually, may reap from it an ample recompense for your many labors and sacrifices, from its conception to the present hour.

On behalf of the Executive Council of Newfoundland.

(Signed,) LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, President.

To this address, Mr. FIELD made the following reply:

To the Honorable Executive Council of Newfoundland:

PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE GENTLEMEN—I thank you with all my heart for the cordial manifestations of your good will. There is, however, nothing new to me in the present tone of your feelings. Upwards of four years ago, when I first laid before the Legislature of this Colony the plan of uniting the two Continents by means of the Telegraph, the communications received your ready countenance, and in the charter of incorporation then passed, was unfolded the whole view which has now arrived at its final accomplishment. The terms of that charter were liberal and encouraging, but had your counsels been guided by a different spirit, the project would have been abandoned, and years perhaps might have passed without witnessing this happy union of the two worlds, with the beneficent consequences it is destined to diffuse. The exclusive privileges conferred by the Colony in the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company made her the subject of severe criticism, and it is therefore with satisfaction I observe the approving terms in which you refer to them. Every enlightened country recognizes a right of property in those who organize a work where science or skill or capital has been invested. This protection is necessary to draw out the efforts of men in new works of public utility, for who would sow if he could not reap; and while the individual has his reward, society is the gainer by his labor. In the exclusive privileges you have conferred on the Company I represent, the principle of copyright only is involved, and I think there can now be no doubt that your policy has conduced to the true interests of the colony. While I confidently trust that the future may be productive of much benefit to your people from the great work, which from the beginning to the present time has had your consistent and liberal support, I shall look with peculiar pleasure on the advantages resulting from the proud position of this colony, in the telegraphic connection of the New and Old Worlds, and shall be ever ready to promote your views of advancement by all the means in my power. (Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

ADDRESS TO MR. FIELD FROM THE ST. JOHNS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MR. FIELD, this afternoon, received the following address:

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

From the Chamber of Commerce.

To C. W. Field, Esq., General Manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

SIR: The Chamber of Commerce of St. Johns have the high satisfaction of welcoming you on your return to these shores after the accomplishment of the great undertaking in which you have been engaged for some years past. Personally known as you are, Sir, to the members of the Chamber of Commerce, they have watched, with deep interest, your indefatigable perseverance in carrying out the vast scheme of the Transatlantic Telegraph Company, and while they sympathized with you in the disappointment you must have experienced at the failure of 1857, they felt assured that your well known energy, combined with the scientific skill of those gentlemen who were associated with you, would eventually succeed if success were practicable. Devoting, Sir, as you have done, your fortune and talents to this great enterprise, the Chamber of Commerce rejoice that you have seen the fulfilment of your most ardent wishes, and they beg to express their fervent hope that you may be spared many years to enjoy the fruit of your intense labor, and that you may receive, on your return to your native land, such a welcome from your countrymen and friends as may in some measure compensate you for the days and nights of anxious care that you have passed.

(Signed) WALTER GRIEVE, President.

MR. FIELD to this address replied as follows:

Mr. President and Members of the Chamber of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN: The address you have presented is deeply gratifying to my feelings on this occasion. I will not affect to conceal from you that the successful result of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable fills me with great joy. While I trust I feel humbly thankful to the Giver of all Good for having permitted me to be an instrument in aiding the accomplishment of a work that is destined to promote the happiness and welfare of the human family, I have certainly made some sacrifices and have had to contend with difficulties of no small magnitude. But when I find my friends coming forward, as you have done, to congratulate me in the hour of my success, I am more than repaid for any toils I have borne in the furtherance of this great work—but it would not only be ungenerous but unjust that I should for a moment forget the services of those who were my coercers in this enterprise, and without whom any labor of mine would have been unavailing. It would be difficult to enumerate the many gentlemen whose scientific sequirements and skill and energy have been devoted to the advancement of the work, and who have so nobly produced the issue which has called forth the expression of your good wishes in my behalf. But I could not do justice to my own feelings if I failed to acknowledge how much is owing to Capt. HUDSON and the officers of the *Niagara*; whose hearts were in the work, and whose toil was unceasing; to Capt. DAYMAN, of her Majesty's ship *Gorgon*, for the sounding so accurately made by him, and for the able manner in which he led the Great Circle arc while laying the Cable; to Capt. OTTER, of the *Porcupine*, for the survey made by him in Trinity Bay, and for the able manner in which he piloted the *Niagara* into Trinity Bay at night to her anchorage; to Mr. EVERETT, who has for months devoted his whole time to designing and perfecting the beautiful machinery that has so successfully paid out the cable from the ships—machinery so perfect in every respect, that it was not for one moment stopped on board the *Niagara* until she reached her destination in Trinity Bay; to Mr. WOODHOUSE, who superintended the coiling of the cable, and so zealously and ably coöperated with his brother engineers during the process of paying out; to the electricians for their constant watchfulness; to the men for their almost ceaseless labor, and I feel confident that you will have a good report from the commander, engineers, electricians and others on board the *Agamemnon* and *Valorous*, the Irish portion of the fleet; to the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, for the time they have devoted to the undertaking without receiving any compensation for their services, and it must be a pleasure to many to know that the Director who has devoted more time than others was for many years a resident of this place, and well known to all of you—I mean Mr. BROOKING, of London; to Mr. C. M. SAMSON, a native of New-England, but who has for the last twenty five years resided in London, who appreciated the great importance of this enterprise to both countries by giving it his most valuable services, and bringing his sound judgment and great business talents to the service of the Company; to that distinguished American, Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, and his partner, Mr. MORGAN, who not only assisted it most liberally with their means, but to whom I could always go with confidence for advice. I shall rejoice to find that the commercial interests of this country, which you represent, may be largely benefited by the close bonds that will now be drawn by the agency of the Atlantic Telegraph between them and the varied relations they hold through the world, and wish you all every prosperity and happiness.

I am, your very grateful friend,

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

A PROPHECY BY PROFESSOR MORSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Prof. MORSE, fifteen years ago, in a letter to the then Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, gave utterance to a prophecy which has been fulfilled in the complete success of the Atlantic Telegraph. I quote the following words:

"The practical inference from this law is that a telegraphic communication on the electro-magnetic plan may with certainty be established across the Atlantic Ocean. Startling as this may now seem, I am confident the time will come when this project will be realized."

Great Popular Celebration at Fishkill—Speeches of Henry Ward Beecher, the Hon. Judge Davies and the Hon. E. O. Perrin—Immense Enthusiasm.

From Our Own Reporter.

On Monday night the first formal celebration which has been held in this State and, probably in these United States, of the successful submersion of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, occurred in Fishkill Landing, opposite Newburg, on the North River. The preparations for the meeting were so brief that it may virtually be regarded as an improvisation. Its *eclat* is mainly due to the exertions of Messrs. MACKLIN and VAN VLIET, who canvassed all the neighborhood from Monday morning till midday, and convened such a gathering as would be no discredit in point of numbers, and certainly would be everything but discreditable in point of character to New-York City itself. The place selected for the meeting was the yard of the Dutch Reformed Church, which crowns the summit of an abrupt slope leading down to the Railroad. On the approach of nightfall an open space just outside the church-yard was devoted to a tar-barrel illumination, whose reddish glare shooting up into the moonless sky, and playing athwart the sombre foliage of yew and cedar, guided countless pilgrims to the destined spot. Soon after, the boom of cannon burst from the height, was re-echoed from the neighboring hills, and sweeping across the Hudson, died away among the mountains on the other side like the reverberations of distant thunder. Then the music of the band arose on the evening air and now sinking, then swelling, as the breeze increased or fell, sounded

"Now sweet as welcomes, faint now as farewells,
And trembling all about the breezy dells,
As fluttered by the wings of cherubim."

At eight o'clock the proceedings were opened in presence of at least one thousand persons, one-third of whom were ladies.

Mr. JAMES MACKIN moved that PETER BRETT take the Chair. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

The annexed list of Vice-Presidents were also appointed: Joseph Cromwell, J. P. De Wint, Ephenetus Crosby, Charles M. W. Olcott, A. H. Schutz, R. K. Chandler, Milo Sage and Henry L. Van Wyck.

Messrs. R. Addington, Silvanus Van Kleeck, John Rothway and Lawrence S. Forman were appointed Secretaries.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. H. SUYDAM.

The Chairman then introduced the Rev. H. W. BEECHER, who said:

I have been brought up, fellow-citizens, in such habits of obedience that I never think of questioning a command laid upon me, and, therefore, although I am a stranger among you, and, it seems to me, should have been preceded by your own citizens in speaking to-night, I obey the injunction that is laid upon me, and speak first, as I probably shall speak the briefest and the worst. If I tire you, remember that I am but soup, and that the solid course comes soon. [Laughter and applause.] I am glad to meet such an assembly. It is good once in a while for all kinds of people, people of all sorts of opinions, prejudices, parties, and phases of religious feeling, from all the neighborhoods, to come together and to feel a common magnetism. On the Sabbath day, we gather together in groups, and according to the elective affinity of our religious feelings; at various times we congregate according to our political feelings; we gather together in scientific coteries, a few—the most left out. Now and then it happens in every year that there are some occasions that bring all men together, and we know no differences of creed, and none of party, and none whatsoever. And to-night we are gathered together—I cannot say in common with thousands of men, for I know not whether to-night there is anywhere else such a celebration—but in our own way and in our own place and residence here, we have come together, forgetting everything but this, that we are men and common citizens, and are called upon, on an occasion of great public rejoicing, to exercise our joy. In other lands it may be proper for joy to be expressed merely by squibs and crackers, and muskets and cannons by the throwing up of hats and by the discharge of fireworks, but in a country where popular education has so long prevailed, where newspapers belong to every man that can read, where every man that cannot read, if he be native born, is scarce considered a man—in such a country it must of course be that something else besides mere animal excitement shall constitute part of our thinking. There must be thinking; there must be speaking; there must be something that shall satisfy the understanding and touch the heart; and, therefore, you have most appropriately come together, and it is not an ill omen that you have assembled in the yard of this sacred dwelling. It is fit that religion shall back up, if I may so say, our celebration to-night. We are gathered to express our joy at the apparent consummation of one of those enterprises which are peculiar, I had almost said, to our generation—certainly to the century in which we live. Do you reflect that there are men among you to-night, men here, who lived and were not very young, before there was a steam boat on our waters. Ever since I can remember, steamboats have always been at hand. There are men here who lived before they beat the waters with their wheels. And since my day railroads have been invented. I remember the first one on this land very distinctly. It was after I had graduated from College, and I am not a patriarch yet. It is within our remembrance that the telegraph itself was invented, and by a mere citizen of ours in this vicinity. All these preëminent methods of civilization, and commerce and economy, have been within the remembrance of young men—all but one within the remembrance of quite young men. Now, this is not so much an invention as an enlarged application. We have tried the air. We have learned that by stretching wires from pole to pole, we can gird the Continent. We have come to the sea-coast and said: Who shall build me across this broad deep? who shall bridge it? And there, it was supposed, would be the end of our enterprise. There, it was thought, we must at last stay. But no! Enterprise, looking upon the deep, said, if we cannot balloon it, if we cannot bridge it, if we cannot tunnel it, we can telegraph it. [Cheers.] And so they determined to do it, and what Yankees determine to do, generally is done. [Applause.] But within how few days almost has this enterprise been thought, planned, endeavored, and executed? Scarcely does a plant break from the ground—quicker, shorter; first, leaves, then stems and branches, then buds and flowers, than this enterprise has issued; first, root, then trunk, now almost in the season of blossom; the fruit are yet to come. It is one of the most marvelous things that it is done. But that it should have been done so quickly, with so few experiments, with so few mistakes! Last Summer, the ships went out to mid-ocean and put their legs down, and it was thought the legs ought not to wade at that time. This Summer they went again, and wet the soles of their feet, and went back to take a new start, as it were when a man goes back and runs to take a long jump—and now it is done, and the two Continents are connected by this umbilical cord that shall never be broken. Mother and child are reunited again. [Applause.] I cannot—of course I shall not—trespass much upon the themes that are congenial to this fact. I shall leave it to those who are to do the burden of the profitable speaking and the interesting speaking to-night. I shall leave to them this thoroughfare unrodden pretty nearly. I do not propose, myself, to go through the wire. [Laughter and applause.] I cannot but think how that, while they will give you its commercial relations, and while they will probably make some allusions to its relations to civility, to the progress of the human kind, there is a poetical thought connected with it that I will disclose. I thought all the way in riding down here to-night how strange it will seem to have that silent cord lying in the sea, perfectly noiseless, perfectly undisturbed, by wave or by storm, by the paddles of steamers, by the thunders of navies above it—far down beyond all anchors' reach, beyond all plumbing interference. There will be earthquakes that will shake the other world, and the tidings of them will come under the silent sea, and we shall know them upon the hither side, but the cord will be undisturbed though it bears earthquakes to us. Markets will go up and fortunes will be made down in the depths of the sea. The silent highway will carry it without noise to us. Fortunes will go down and bankruptcies spread dismay, and the silent road will bear the message without a jar and without disturbance. Without voice or speech, it will communicate thunders and earthquakes, and tidings of war and revolutions, and all those things that fill the air with clamor. They will come quick as thought from the scene of their first fever and excitement, flash quick as thought and silent on their passage, and then break out on this side with fresh tremor and anxiety. To me, the functions of that wire seem, in some sense, sublime. Itself, impassive, quiet, still, but moving either hemisphere at its extremities, by the tidings that are to issue out from it.

Fellow-citizens, we are called, and shall be, increasingly so, to mark the advantages which are to be derived from the connection of these Continents by this telegraphic wire. To my own mind the prominent advantage is this: It is bringing mankind close together—it is bringing nations nearer together—and I augur the best results to humanity from this. It is the separation, the isolation of nations, as of individuals, that works mischief. The isolated man in the community is usually the man full of prejudices—full of misconceptions. Bringing men together will not only rub off by attrition the rough corners among men, but will also tone down the impressions. Men that are supposed to be monsters, who wear horns, and carry satanic tails and hoofs, will, after all, turn out to be very reasonable and clever men. Men who are supposed to be scarceless less than unchained demons, when they come to walk among you, are just like you, neither better or worse. The bringing men together into acquaintanceship is the way to disperse worlds of prejudice and of unkind feeling. And as it is with individuals, so it is with nations. The more intercourse nations have with each other, other things being equal, the greater the tendency to establish between them peace and good will, and just as they are brought together will they contribute to advance the day of universal brotherhood. Here I mark one thing, viz: That while this wire, with those other co-related telegraphs on either side, will, in the first instance, work towards monopoly, in the end and main instance they will work towards diffusion and the common weal; for although commerce and politics, and the merchant class and the political class will, in the first instance, be the users and so be benefied first by it, yet, in the main, the people will be the ones who will reap the benefit, for whatever thing brings now whole communities into circumstances of greater prosperity must needs, in the spirit and temper of our time, be distributive. If it were possible for knowledge to be confined to the minds of the many, if it were possible for monopolists to lock up the two ends of this wire, holding, on either side, the power of its intelligence, it might be disastrous to governments and to the people. But now it has a tendency to make knowledge coextensive with the globe instantaneously. That which is known in the morning in London, will be known hither before morning—[laughter]—for we must get up early to take early dispatches, it seems, from the telegraph, as it outruns the sun. That which is spoken at 12 o'clock in London, will be known by us at 8 o'clock in the morning here, according to our time. The information of Paris, of Berlin, of Rome, (if she has any information to give,) of Vienna, of St. Petersburg, of all the commercial centres, and of all the political capitals of Europe—the information thus accumulated in one hour is hurled across the deep, and is known to us in less than an hour more. When the heart-throbs of revolution begin to heave the usurpers' thrones in the despotisms of Europe, or in Paris, as I hope in God it will soon be, our continent will begin to fill with the same apprehensions and the same wonderments. It is no longer in her own bosom that France can keep her secrets. It is no longer in her own race that Russia can keep her thoughts and her plans. It is no longer in the glorious old British Islands that their commercial intelligence can be confined. It is wafted round and round the globe. In less than an hour, whenever this system shall be completed, the world will be enlightened quicker than by the sun—quicker than by the meteor's flash. What is known in one place will be known in all places; the globe will have but one ear, and that ear will be everywhere. Now, this instantaneousness of knowledge—this diffusion of knowledge so that all men may have it together—this is for the benefit of the common people. This is that which gives them intelligence and power, and the use and perpetuation of that might which inheres in them, and by which they will be greater yet than dynasties ever have been, or than aristocracies ever will be. (Applause.)

I hail, therefore, the event this day commemorated. I scarcely dare any longer think what shall be. I remember the derision with which WHITNEY's plan for a railroad to the Mississippi was hailed. I remember there was scarce a paper in the country that did not feel called upon to talk of the advisability of sending him to the lunatic asylum. I remember the time when the project of a steamer crossing the Atlantic was scientifically declared to be impracticable. Now, the contest is which of the three shall be built first. I remember when the first steamer crossed the Atlantic, and I have been told, though the story may be too good to be true, that the first steamer that made the passage to New-York carried with her the newspaper containing the news of the impossibility of making the voyage, by Dr. LARDNER. All these marvels, when first proposed to us, seemed absolutely impossible, but one by one they have been executed, and now I am prepared to believe almost anything. If a man proposes to connect the Moon, I shall no longer think that he is moon-struck. [Laughter.] All I ask is, that the story be big. I can no longer afford to swallow small things. But give me a globe, give me a solar system, give me something that is mightier than the old poet's imagination ever conceived, and I am prepared for it. (Here some jubilant young gentleman in the crowd indulged in a triumphant cock a doodle do.)

Mr. BEECHER—I am not quite prepared for that, for I did not think it was so near morning. [Great laughter.] Fellow-citizens, before I give way to those whom you more desire to hear—your own townsmen and friends—let me say but one other thing, and I do not say it because of my profession, but because I think it. The facility of a national intercourse is not to be over-estimated, but we must not under-estimate the real source of our national power. You may put cables across the ocean and start them everywhere from our seaboard; you may put a line to every maritime town between this and Florida; you may build your stores five stories high or fifteen stories high, and fill them with the costliest merchandise; you may make our merchant princes thrice as rich as they are, and you may bandage the earth with your bonds of science and skill, and you are not more powerful, for power is not in the material textures—not even if they result from human thought and human intelligence—but power yet remains with the man—with the individual, the family, the village, the State, the Nation. These are the reservoirs of power. While, then, we are enlarging the facilities of action, let us see to it that we maintain, at home, domestic virtue, individual intelligence—that we spread our common schools, that we multiply our newspapers throughout the land, that we make books more plenty than the leaves of the forest trees. Let every man among us be a reader and thinker and owner and so he will be an actor. And when all men through the globe are readers, when all men through the globe are thinkers, when all men through the globe are actors—are actors because they think right—when they speak nation to nation—when, from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, there is not alone a free intercourse of thought, but one current of heart, virtue, religion, love—then the earth will have blossomed and consummated its history. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Judge DAVIES was then introduced, and said that after the rich preparation of soup with which they had been entertained, he felt that the poor dish that he would bring would afford them little either of entertainment or nourishment. It was like sending intelligence across the Atlantic by an old sailing ship after its transmission through the Atlantic Cable. [Applause.] He gave an interesting *résumé* of the history of the Transatlantic Telegraph project from its inception to its completion, and, in speaking on its results, dwelt especially on its importance as a demonopolizing agent, and instrument for the diffusion of knowledge among the masses. He was repeatedly cheered.

The Hon. E. O. PERRIN, of Tennessee, delivered the closing address. They had been told, he said, by the first speaker, who opened the campaign, that he was to be regarded as appearing in the bill of fare only in the shape of the humble beverage known as soup, and by his distinguished and learned friend, the next who followed, that he was expected to bring up the solid portion of the entertainment, such as the ham, the chicken, the lamb, the roast beef and the vegetables. This being so, he (Mr. P.) supposed he had been called out to bring up the syllabub, the ice-cream, the almonds, the raisins, and those things that usually come at the bottom. [Laughter.] It certainly would require a very sweet tooth and a very sweet tongue to discharge the duties of even that portion of the programme, as he did not feel so competent for the occasion as the military gentlemen did, who, when appointed to a situation which drew no pay, declared he felt himself fully adequate to the emoluments of the office! [Laughter.]

Mr. PERRIN proceeded and failed to verify his statement. His address was listened to with the utmost attention, and received with alternate cheers and laughter. He considered the results of the Atlantic Telegraph as they would be exhibited in our moral, political and religious condition, and whilst ridiculing the notion of our being subject to dangers from abroad, improved the occasion by inculcating some salutary lesson as to the duty of our repressing sectional differences, as to the means of ensuring our stability and perpetuating peace and prosperity at home.

When he had concluded, a series of resolutions appropriate to the occasion were offered and adopted unanimously, and the proceedings closed by the singing of the Doxology, in which the entire assemblage joined.

Subsequently, the band serenaded many of the leading citizens—among others, Mr. CHANLER and his family—by whom, with proverbial hospitality—(of which, if I did not wish to be exceedingly personal I would say something that, however extravagant it might appear, could not exceed the bounds of veracity)—they were invited to a pleasant repast, the festivities accompanying which were quite protracted and immensely enjoyable.

The Atlantic Cable and London Messages.

It has been stated that an order was issued not to receive any more through messages for London until the line was announced as ready for business. This is a mistake. Messages will continue to be received for London and the Continent, and will be placed on file in the order in which they are received; and when the line is open they will be sent in the same order. Messages for the Continent will be sent, the tolls to be collected forward from London at the regular rates.

On the first day the cable was announced as successfully laid, three business messages were received at the American Telegraph Office containing 21, 20 and 57 words each. The latter message was handed in by EDWARD JAFFRAY, Esq., of JAFFRAY & SONS, for which $57 were paid. After the Queen's and the President's messages have been exchanged, Mr. JAFFRAY's message, being the first on the file, will be the first business message sent through the cable. The others will then follow in the order in which they were received. There have been received since one message of 43 words, and several of 20 words. As already stated, the rate is $1 for each word. The office is at the corner of Wall and Broad streets.

Should Prof. HUGHES' instrument answer the expectations heretofore formed of it, and prove itself capable of transmitting and recording messages as well as it has upon the land line, there will be no difficulty in sending and receiving messages from each side of the ocean at the same instant. For the present, however, it will fully satisfy the public if it works well in one direction only at the same time, as in the ordinary way.

There was, yesterday, great impatience manifested to receive the Queen's Message; not so much to know the contents of the message itself, as to afford the fullest assurance that the thing is possible; for, despite the general rejoicing, it was not difficult to find, here and there, an unbelieving Thomas, who declared he would not believe until he saw the *print* of the message. Every person who was fortunate enough to possess a fragment of the cable, carefully drew it out from its hiding place, while groups peered over each other's shoulders to get a glimpse of the little curiosity. Wall street was, all day yesterday, decorated with flags, the number rather increasing toward evening. The great number of these national ensigns which were suspended across the street from the American Telegraph Office to the Custom House, literally threw everything into the shade beneath them. There were also ten or a dozen flags of the largest description strung across Wall-street from the Atlantic Insurance Buildings, the English Union Jack, and the Cross of Saint George blending with the Stars and Stripes, the French Tri-color, and the Harp of Erin upon its green field. The roguish news boys, who rushed down the street crying, "'Ere's the Queen's Message," found a rushing sale for their Evening Editions of 6c. a copy, the buyers good naturedly pocketing the paper and the joke at the same time when they found they were sold.

Board of Councilmen.

The business transacted by the Board of Councilmen, Tuesday afternoon, was almost entirely of a routine character.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in reference to unexpended balances in the appropriation for 1858. The document elicited no remark, and was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The communication already read before the Board of Aldermen relating to the Telegraph Cable, and addressed to the Common Council by his Honor the Mayor, was read before the Board of Councilmen.

Councilman DUNN moved "that the Comptroller be instructed to draw his warrant for the sum of $10,000, to be expended as shall be determined by the Special Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, appointed to make the arrangements for the commemoration of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph, and that the aforesaid sum be so appropriated."

Councilman MULLIGAN moved to amend by the insertion of $5,000 instead of $10,000. This motion was not entertained. Councilman DUNN then moved that the Board concur with the Board of Aldermen in this matter, which was carried. Action was taken on a great number of papers, chiefly from the Board of Aldermen, in reference to the construction of sewers. The Mayor forwarded to the Board the invitation extended by the Committee of "base ball players" to the Corporation, to witness the return match; observing that he "did so cheerfully, believing that the encouragement of manly and outdoor exercises, when properly conducted, was conducive to the most beneficial results." Councilmen DUNN, MULLIGAN, BICKFORD, BUNCE and ROSS were appointed a Special Committee on the Telegraph Commemoration, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Common Council of Jersey City and the Submarine Telegraph.

At the meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City last evening, the following preamble and resolutions in reference to a public demonstration in honor of the success of the Submarine Telegraph Cable, was offered by Alderman HARDENBURGH, and adopted:

Whereas, Intelligence has reached us of the success attending the effort to connect Europe and America by means of a submarine telegraph cable, and *whereas*, from its great importance in a social and commercial point of view, and in its ultimate bearing upon the great human family, it cannot but be considered as the grandest achievement in the history of our time, therefore

Resolved, That it becomes us, as a people, to unite our congratulations with other cities throughout our Union in the great work thus accomplished.

Resolved, That upon the evening of the day when the first dispatch shall have passed between the Queen of Great Britain, and the President of the United States, a salute of 100 guns be fired, and our citizens be requested to illuminate their stores and dwellings.

Resolved, That the President of the Common Council, his Honor the Mayor, and the City Clerk, be requested to tender, in the name and on behalf of the city of Jersey City, to Captain L. HUDSON and the officers of the United States steamship *Niagara*, the compliments of a public dinner, at such time as may best suit their convenience.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club and the Laying of the Cable.

A special meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club was held at the Mercer House last evening, the President, HORATIO P. CARR, Esq., in the Chair. The object for which the members of the Club were called together, it was stated, was to consider the propriety of uniting with the City authorities in commemorating in a public manner the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. It was suggested that the Club should cause Tammany Hall to be illuminated on the same night that the City Hall and other public buildings are illuminated.

Mr. HARRISON said it was possible that the Tammany Society was making arrangements for the illumination of Tammany Hall. He said he would ascertain whether this was the case, before the next meeting.

On motion, a Committee of Thirteen was appointed to consider what measures the Club should adopt. The Committee will meet to-night, and discuss the subject. The Club adjourned to Friday evening, when the report of the Committee will be presented.

The Telegraph and Dr. Jackson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Why is it that whenever the Telegraph brings any fresh acquisition of credit to its authors, somebody is ready to claim all the credit of its invention for Dr. JACKSON, of Boston? If he invented a Telegraph on the ship *Sully*, so long ago, where was it for all the ten weary years through which MORSE struggled and experimented, spending all his own means and all he could borrow to make the Telegraph a reality? Where was Dr. JACKSON when the succeeding difficulties, developed by the practical extension of the lines, brought into demand every faculty of the inventor's mind in analyzing and systematizing and applying the newly-discovered electrical laws, unknown till the Telegraph itself developed them? Who heard of the claims of Dr. JACKSON till MORSE had made the Telegraph worth claiming? Invention is something beyond the mere suggestion of results to be obtained. It is the elaboration of the means by which they are secured. The Telegraph is the property of the world. If Dr. JACKSON ever had it in his possession, it must have been embezzled, for he never gave it to the world. If he harnessed the lightning, why do we never see any evidence of it, except an occasional spasmodic clutch for a little thunder? The experiment on the *Sully*, so far from proving that Dr. J. invented the Magnetic Telegraph, only shows that he tried to do so and couldn't

S. D. B.

A Suggestion to the City Authorities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please suggest to the City authorities and those interested in celebrating the Telegraphic connection with Europe, the idea of having an exhibition of fireworks from the waters of the Bay, off Castle-Garden. It would be an appropriate way of welcoming home Captain HUDSON, of the *Niagara*. The large open space on the Battery affords a good place for spectators, and the reflection in the water adds very much to the beauty of the exhibition. Perhaps the General Government will add to the attraction by an exhibition from Governor's Island, and many vessels would doubtless be illuminated. A.

The Termini of the Atlantic Telegraph.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing that a name has been proposed for one of the termini of the Ocean Telegraph, allow one of your readers to ask if it would not be well to honor the two noble vessels principally engaged in the great work, by baptizing the American terminus "Niagara," and the European, "Agamemnon."

Respectfully, S.

A Welcome for the Niagara.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been suggested that the steam frigate *Niagara*, Captain HUDSON, be welcomed home by a salute of 100 guns from the Battery, the same from Brooklyn Heights and Jersey City. Hoping the same may be carried out, we remain truly your friends,

MANY SUBSCRIBERS.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Yesterday morning, his Honor, the Mayor of New-York, received the following communication in reference to the Electric Cable from Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Midnight, Aug. 9, 1858.

To the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor, New York:

MY DEAR SIR: Your esteemed dispatch is received. We shall be ready to receive and forward the Queen's message in a few days, and will give you some hours notice before forwarding.

With great respect, I remain,

Very truly your friend,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Rejoicings in the White Mountains.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

A celebration took place at North Conway, White Mountains, Aug. 7, commemorative of the successful laying of the Telegraph cable. A procession was formed, speeches by distinguished individuals made, American and British flags were displayed, with mottos, as was also a full-length painting of Mr. FIELD. A poem for the occasion was read, and "Hail Columbia" and "God save the Queen" were sung. Illuminations and fireworks, and a grand ball in the evening closed the enthusiastic demonstration.

Celebration at Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

At a meeting of the Common Council last evening the following resolutions of Councilman BRADLEY were unanimously adopted: That, in consideration of the successful completion of the Submarine Telegraph, a salute of one hundred guns be fired; the bells of the city rung, and the several brass bands be invited to play immediately on the reception of the news of the passage of the Queen's Message, with the reply.

STATE POLITICS.

Acceptance of Gerrit Smith.

PETERBORO, Thursday, August 5, 1858.

Messrs. Cobb, Pryne, Goodell:

Your letter is before me.

My years have been spent in seclusion. My habits are all formed to private life. It is emphatically true that public employments are not to my taste. Nevertheless, gentlemen, I accept the nomination. More than this—I shall, if it succeed, rejoice in the opportunity of wielding large official powers and influences for the removal of wrongs, which are my most intense abomination. Well aware am I, that my acceptance of this nomination will be regarded by many as very unwise—so small in their eyes is the prospect of its success. But convinced as I am that many thousands of the earnest friends of reform deeply desire my acceptance, I feel no liberty to withhold it. In these circumstances I must consent to be a candidate, however certain might be the prospect of my defeat. The seemingly insignificant origin of this movement is with many a strong reason why I should decline the nomination. But with me it is a strong reason why I should not. In the light of its humble origin this movement, already so extended, is seen to be spontaneous, and therefore far more to be respected and far more promising than if it had begun in the policy and concert of numbers.

A few weeks ago an editor in the County of Cortland proposed me for Governor of the State of New-York. He did so, as I am informed, without consulting any one. Thus small was the beginning, which has grown so rapidly into the nomination, that you this day tender to me. There are many indications that it may continue to grow no less rapidly. That it may result in my election is not an impossibility. Indeed, it could not fail to do so, if the real friends of temperance, and freedom, and land reform should only have the self-respect and nerve to stand by the nomination in the face of the fun which some editors will make of it, and of the anger which some of them will blaze over it. If the men who have made this nomination shall be neither seduced or driven from it, and shall show themselves to be proof against all the ridicule and all the denunciation and all the arts of demagogues, then will great multitudes come to their side. Such was the kind of men who made my nomination to Congress in 1852; and it was their integrity and earnestness, their determination and firmness, that attracted to it an overwhelming majority. It do not forget that the whole political party machinery and the whole political press of the State are against the present nomination—a part of that press already bitterly and abusively against it—here and there going so far as to revive the wicked and shameful misrepresentations of my course in Congress. Nor on the other hand do I forget that the whole political party machinery of my District and, with the exception of a despised Abolition sheet, its whole press were against the nomination in 1852,

I do not say that I expect your nomination will be successful. But I am kept from saying so only because I doubt whether those who sympathize with me in the reforms of the day will be able to go through this canvass an undivided host.

Mr. SMITH then goes on to state the obvious reasons for his distrusting any nominations that might be made by the Lecompton men and the native Americans. He then proceeds: * * * * *

But was there not room to hope for them at the hands of the Republican Party? Perhaps there was; but I hardly think it. I am aware that the reformers of our State are to be found chiefly in that party. Nearly all of the Anti-Slavery, and a very great majority of the temperance men are to be found in it. I am aware, too, that many of its leaders are not only sound on the temperance question, but are deeply interested in the cause of freedom. Other, however, of its leaders, and these are the more influential at the nominating conventions, are on the side of rum; and their Anti Slavery, if such it may be called, is of a very superficial type. Were the Republican Party, instead of the Republican leaders, to make the nominations, we might hope they would be such as we could adopt. But since they are generally made by the leaders, (and what is more, the worst rather than the best of them,) we find that no small share of the candidates are utterly unworthy of our votes.

It is with conflicting feelings that one surveys the Republican Party—so much is there in its masses to rejoice in—so much in its leadership to lament. Strong impulses of justice and mercy are in these masses. How sad that they should be repressed by political calculations! Frequently does a generous spirit move them. But as frequently does it encounter a chilling policy. Bravely would the party go forward, were it not restrained by the timid caution and selfish reckonings of unworthy leaders.

No curse of earth is heavier or more wide-spread than land monopoly. Why does not the Republican Party testify against it? It would do so were it not for this overruling caution and policy to which I have referred. The public lands, which should be granted to the landless without price, are passing rapidly into the hands of greedy and oppressive speculators; and the Republican Party, though now and then Republicans talk vaguely against it, is fairly to be set down as an unprotesting witness of this merciless robbery.

That deserves not the name of civil government, which does not shelter the innocent who flee to its jurisdiction. Never was there a conquered province that held its privileges by a tenure more degrading than is the relation of the Free States to the Slave Power. They would afford a home within their borders to the most peeled and persecuted of earth; but that Power forbids, and they submit. Their name of Free States and their loud boasts of freedom are truly farcical. They are, in fact, all Slave States; and of their freedom, so long as it is modified by the bloodiest despotisms, they ought to be heartily ashamed. The State of New York begins to be restless at seeing herself a Slave State. But whether she will not prove herself to be still too much debauched and debased by Slavery to vote her

THE RIGHT OF VISIT.

The Late Debate in the House of Lords—Analysis of the Speeches of Lords Lyndhurst, Aberdeen and Malmesbury—Personnel of the Speakers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 27, 1858.

The proceedings in the House of Lords last evening, on the subject of the Right of Search, will be read with interest on both sides of the ocean by all who wish well to the peace and freedom of the world A good deal of curiosity had been raised by the notice given some days ago by Lord LYNDHURST, that he intended to ask for the production of the recent correspondence regarding the conduct of British cruisers in the West Indian waters between General CASS and Lord MALMESBURY. Notwithstanding the unqualified declaration of Mr. DALLAS at the celebration dinner as to the final renunciation of the claim to search vessels bearing the United States flag, on the part of this Government, doubts continued to be very generally entertained as to the precise effect and value of that renunciation.

It was obviously the aim of the late Administration, through their followers and organs, to fan these misgivings; and the speech of Lord PALMERSTON himself, on Friday last, in the House of Commons, so full of petulance and mischief, rendered it most desirable before the session terminated that some authentic announcement should be made as to the actual state of the question. No man could initiate an inquiry of the sort with more might or fitness than the venerable ex-Chancellor, who, though in his eighty-seventh year, continues to occupy, without dispute or rivalry, the first place in the appellate magistracy of England. The mild frosts of age have hardly chilled the current of that vigorous pulse; and though his gait has grown infirm, and his hand, as he leans upon his ebony-headed cane, occasionally trembles with emotion, his voice is as perfect and as powerful as ever, and the cloud that has stolen over his outward vision has cast no shadow over the lustrous clearness of the intellect within. It was in every respect a striking and instructive scene, when the old man, not without an effort, rising from his seat immediately behind the Ministry, began his judicial preface to the interrogatory he desired to put to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on a subject fraught with so many bearings on the friendship, happiness and prosperity of the two noblest countries in existence. The rays of the sinking sun, as they broke in through a single opened pane in the stained windows of that gorgeous chamber, cast a parting gleam over the dark and expressive features of the aged Senator, and seemed to gild his opening lips with the ineffable glory of wisdom and of truth. Simple and inornate as has been his style of speaking, he seemed to me, if possible, more laconic and direct, even, than usual in the manner of his address. Above the ordinary arts of rhetoric or tricks of popularity, and disclaiming, as it were, all apology or introduction, he went direct to the main point of the case that had given rise to disquietude in the minds of the ill informed, and to concern (rather for the future than the present, doubtless, but still to undeniable and just concern) in the minds of statesmen and philanthropists for many years. He wished to know from the responsible advisers of the Queen, what it was that the representatives of the United States in England had declared to have been lately given up? It could not be the so called right to search or visit American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, for no such right had ever existed It must be an assumption in practice of a right unknown to the law of nations, and warrantable only under special contract voluntarily made between two maritime powers, such as subsisted under the provisions of well-known treaties with Spain and Portugal, but which did not and never had subsisted with either America or France. If any assumption contrary to the principles and usages of international law had been made by former governments of this country, it was most just and politic that it should have been specifically disowned and repudiated by those who now administered its affairs. He wanted therefore to be informed what exactly had been done; and to this end he wished that the correspondence between the two governments should be laid before Parliament. Lest any doubt or misapprehension haunted still the minds of unlearned persons on the general question, he proceeded to lay down the law as it really stood respecting the natural privileges of friendly flags at sea. Two broad and intelligible propositions comprehended the entire matter in controversy. First, no jurist of any authority in any country had ever asserted the right of armed vessels of one country to visit or search, in time of peace, the vessels of another, save under special and exceptional agreement; and second, no court of competent jurisdiction had ever, by its decision in any case brought before it, assumed such a right to exist.

Citing Lord STOWELL and Judge STORY with equal emphasis and to the same effect, he challenged contradiction as to the accuracy of his statement; and it is almost unnecessary to say that nothing of the kind was attempted. If, then, there was no general claim, it was for ministers to say whether there had been, through inadvertence or mis-instructed zeal on the part of our naval commanders on the Cuban station, such infractions of the inviolability of the American flag as justly to warrant reclamation on the part of your Government; and whether it was some wrongful usage, not an imaginary public right, that had been now abandoned. I own I was particularly struck with the whole tone of pride and sympathy in which Lord LYNDHURST spoke of America, her jurists and her rights, her interests and her institutions. It is not the only instance of late in which I have noticed the same sentiment penetrating upwards, as it were, through instances of long hardened second nature. The remembrances of early days, when, as a young man and warm republican, he dwelt and studied in New-England, seem to come over the declining age of the coroneted Judge; and ere he passes away from the haughty crowd of territorial and ecclesiastical dignitaries, amongst whom he has borne himself, so long, so proudly, he almost seems to say: "Yes, and I have a moment—and grateful, too—for the land where my boyhood was spent, and where I learned that spirit of self-reliant courage to which I owe whatever of distinction I have enjoyed."

Hardly less curious, though in a different way, was the rejoinder of another veteran of the political school which, under the leadership of the late Duke of WELLINGTON, in the last quarter of a century, have been predominant in the aristocratic branch of the Legislature. Lord ABERDEEN is probably the best surviving specimen of that class—a man of forms and precedents, marvellously cautious in debate and generally accurate in writing; but in the main cold, unsympathetic and barren of results: chiefly concerned with making negations in policy clear, but incapable from their want of idealism, and averse from their essentially temporizing habit of regarding all things, from attempting anything genuinely noble or great in either diplomacy or legislation. For a time Sir ROBERT PEEL gave his name and personal character to this active and able little knot of English politicians; but since his death and the disposition of his family into other political connections, the appellation has become inappropriate, which from the undisguised preference of the Court for certain individuals, and especially for Lord ABERDEEN himself, the remains of the once powerful section are gradually becoming recognized as Prince ALBERT'S friends or the Court party. One of the strongest feelings generally supposed to prevail at the Palace is dislike of the late Premier.

It was not without a bitter struggle that Lord PALMERSTON forced himself, in 1855, upon the Court as, under the then existing circumstances, "*l'homme inevitable.*" For days after every other conceivable combination had failed, the sovereign held out, and it was only under the pressure of sheer necessity that her Majesty could be prevailed on to surrender the keys of office to Lord PALMERSTON. Once installed in power, the ambitious and not very scrupulous viscount did his best to make matters smooth, if he could not make them pleasant, to his unwilling mistress. One after another he quietly laid aside those flashy pretences to Liberalism under which he had traded successfully for half his lifetime; and one by one he silently folded up and put by sundry offensive and dangerous crotchets in foreign policy about which he had previously loved to make a noise. The old squabble with Spain about the Slave-trade was suffered to sleep, the African squadron was considerably reduced, and little was heard of interference or molestation of American traders in the Gulf of Mexico. After the General Election of March, 1857, however, the entire tone of Lord PALMERSTON'S policy underwent an obvious change.

In diplomacy it was less, perhaps, observable, for a time dulled and qualified as it was by the intervention of Lord CLARENDON, but his demeanor towards Parliament became every day more supercilious and overbearing, and in administrative affairs it became currently rumored that the Prime Minister did not hesitate to keep up personal communications with the subordinates employed abroad and at home, the purport of which was not always made known to the Ministers at the head of each separate department. Lord PALMERSTON was, in fact, intoxicated with success. A majority of 100 or 150 in the House of Commons gave him, he believed, a long lease of power; and it is the instinct of natures like his to enjoy personal ascendancy long deferred by throwing aside the restraints and semblances of regard for opinion which prudence alone has hitherto caused to be assumed. A very general impression has prevailed here for several months, that not long before his overthrow, Lord PALMERSTON gave the "hard word," as it is called, to the officers in command in Cuban waters; and that, but for the increased amount of interference thus originating, the complaint of "British outrages" there never would have been heard.

It was distinctly stated last night by Lord GRANVILLE and Lord MALMESBURY that the instructions originally framed in 1843, for British cruisers in the Gulf, had never been officially altered; and Lord ABERDEEN took particular pains to explain what the nature and spirit of these instructions were. Under them, good understanding has been maintained for 15 years, and we, like other people, were at a loss to comprehend how a contrary state of feeling had been produced. It was impossible to hear the wily old politician on this part of the subject, without feeling that his words were meant to convey more than they expressed; and to shrewd observers it appeared evident that they were laden with the weight of covert reproach against Lord PALMERSTON. The most edifying portion of the Earl's address was that wherein he took pains to prove that Lord MALMESBURY had been trying to levy glory under false pretences, inasmuch as he had no right of search to give up—that pretension having been formally and absolutely renounced by Lord ABERDEEN himself in 1842. A joke is a thing wholly beyond the range of his veteran Lordship's ideas. You might as well look for a laugh in a lump of Scotch granite; and the pulpit tones of his measured voice never were guilty of intentionally causing a moment's aberration in the diversion of mirth on the part of any assembly. Still there was a certain air of bitter pleasantry about his manner, when adverting to Lord LYNDHURST'S statement. Where was the necessity of quoting Judge STORY and Lord STOWELL against the alleged right of search, when he, Lord ABERDEEN, had utterly and forever settled that question 15 years ago, and settled it, moreover, in a Cabinet to which Lord DERBY and Lord LYNDHURST both belonged? He too was extremely curious to know once for all what it was precisely that Lord MALMESBURY and his colleagues wished to take credit for abandoning, and what it was that Mr. DALLAS had in his mind when he made his thanksgiving at the Celebration Dinner.

On behalf of the Administration, Lord MALMESBURY was obliged to own that no question had, in point of fact, been raised between the two Governments, regarding any general claim of right of search or visit. But he thought that over-zeal, owing to some cause he could not explain, had prompted the commanders of English cruisers to exceed in practice the limits of their duty. He accepted the definition of those limits as laid down by previous speakers, and as concurred in by Gen. CASS, whose dispatches, as well as his own, he undertook forthwith to lay upon the table. Negotiations had been opened with the Governments of Washington and Paris, with a view of agreeing upon some plan for the simpler and surer identification of the flag of each country. Where the American or any other flag was unlawfully assumed, nobody desired that the wrongdoer should be protected. All that was desirable was, that more convenient methods should be devised for summarily ascertaining the nationality of every vessel on the high seas, and the Cabinets of France and America had engaged to consider favorably any proposal which might be made by the British Government for that purpose. In the meanwhile, and until some new method of the sort described should be agreed upon, the instructions to our cruisers had been absolutely suspended, as far as vessels bearing the flag of the United States were concerned. This, therefore, is the real upshot of the affair as it now stands.

Whether a common basis of agreement can be found for the regulation of the maritime police in certain latitudes remains to be seen; but until it is discovered, entire freedom from all question on the part of English vessels of war is assured to every ship bearing the American ensign. What Lord PALMERSTON and his pugnacious adherents will say to this I cannot tell, but I should not be at all surprised at an outpouring of the phials of the Viscount's wrath upon the occasion. The language he has lately held towards Brazil, with reference to the Slave-trade, proves him to be altogether beyond the restraint of decency or prudence, when mounted on his favorite hobby. No country could have behaved better than Brazil has done of recent years. Following the example of the United States, its Legislature has made laws prohibiting the importation of bondsmen from beyond the sea, annexing severe penalties to any disregard of its enactments. The Slave-trade has notoriously ceased on the coast of Brazil; yet Lord PALMERSTON does not scruple in his place in Parliament wantonly to revile the Government and Legislature of that country as hypocrites and dissemblers, and to arrogate to himself the credit of having, by sheer force, secured the change in question. It is certainly a matter of deep congratulation to all sober-minded and peace-minded people, on your side of the water as well as on ours, that this incorrigible mischief-maker is no longer at the head of affairs, and that there is no likelihood of his ever being there again.

The Capture of the Algerine Admiral.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day, you set forth a series of events of "the Fourth, a great day in our history as a nation;" and among other events, your correspondent, J. I D., states, that "July 4th, 1815, the Algerine Admiral captured by the American squadron: The Dey makes advantageous terms of peace to America." Your correspondent labors under an error; no such event as this took place on the 4th July, 1815, as stated by him, and for the sole purpose of historical truth, and to disabuse error, I state, without fear of successful contradiction, that the event above referred to by your correspondent, occurred *off Cape de Gatt*, on the coast of Spain, *on the 28th day of June*, 1815, when the Algerine Admiral referred to, NAMED RAIS HAMID, was captured in his noble line-of-battle ship *Mesora*, alias the *Mahomet*, 64 *guns*, by the United States frigate *Guerriere*, 44 *guns*, commanded by the noble DECATUR, after a bloody action of over fifty minutes. I had the honor of being one of Commodore DECATUR'S *aids-de camp* in that memorable battle, and having then performed my duty, almost "side by side" with him, I can vouch for the truth of this statement.

J. B. NONES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF NORTH AMERICA.

NUMBER FIVE.

The South Pass of America.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

INDEPENDENCE, Sunday, July 4, 1858.

From four letters, which you have accepted and published, you will perceive that one who travels from Paris to Pekin, by the direct route of New-York, Independence and Astoria, traverses these physical divisions: 1st. The Atlantic Ocean. 2d. The Atlantic Maritime Slope. 3d. The Alleghany Mountains. 4th. The Basin of the Mississippi. 5th. The Cordillera of the Sierra Madre. 6th. The Plateau of the Table Lands. 7th. The Cordillera of the Snowy Ances. 8th. The Pacific Maritime Slope. 9th. The Pacific Ocean

This route brings into immediate juxtaposition the great permanent reservoirs of human population and activity—*Western* Europe, America, and *Oriental* Asia. If it be practicable to accommodate all the international transportation of the *three* continents by this route, a prodigious condensation of economy in the interchanges of the products and people of the world will be accomplished at a blow. The distance of transit will be reduced from the circumference of the globe to the length of its diameter,—the time to one-tenth. Steam by sea and land will form an uninterrupted trip by two ocean ferries, connected by a transit railway. Thus will be solved the geographical problem which has agitated the world before and since COLUMBUS.

Practical experiment has exhausted all discussion as to the passage of the two oceans by steamers, and of the the American Continent by railway, so far as the Atlantic Maritime Slope, the Alleghany, the Basin of the Mississippi, up to the wall of the Cordillera of the Sierra Madre, and the Pacific Maritime Slope are concerned. Serious arguments of any difficulties within these divisions of the whole distance are settled and have ceased. All that remains enigmatical to the public mind, and unresolved, is the interval occupied by the Cordillera of the Sierra Madre, the Plateau of the Table Lands and the Cordillera of the Sierra Nevada, which conjointly form the "mountain formation of North America," extending continuously from Tehuantepec to the Arctic Sea. How this complicated barrier of immense mountains, one thousand miles in breadth, is to be surmounted, is now obtaining its illustration by the establishment of the Mormons in Utah, and the military expedition sent against them. It is by the South Pass, which is the gateway of the American people and their commerce to Asia, and the *only one*, as exclusively as is the Strait of Gibraltar that of exit out into the Atlantic, to the nations of the Mediterranean, now and in all ages passed.

There exists between the Basins of the Mediterranean and of the Mississippi a perfect identity in position, physical characteristics, historical prestige and social concord. A comparison of the one with the other will furnish a luminous illustration, to explain the present generation of the American people to itself, and to guide all future generations. The area in square miles of these two Basins is the same. Four-fifths of the surface of the *former* is occupied by the salt water expanse of the Pontic, Propontic, Adriatic and Mediterranean seas, into which flow the Danube, the Nile, the Po and the Rhone, rivers having narrow valleys and imperfect navigation; protruding out between these seas are the peninsulas of Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Spain and the African coast, all filled full with mountain vertebra, rugged and poorly adapted to agriculture. The sea surface is stormy and dangerous to navigation, the rivers are short and deficient in channel, the shores are impracticable to land except where harbors are constructed, and the inhabitable lands arranged in rugged and isolated masses. Yet, from the first pioneer voyage of Hercules down the Mediterranean to the Pillars, which still immortalize his energies, to the present age, there has existed a certain imperfect compact in the political, social, religious and commercial relations of the people of the Mediterranean. The vestal fire of civilization has never been entirely quenched. It has spread out to illuminate the whole area, both under the political system of the Roman Empire and the religious system of the Roman Church. It has overrun the brim, and is inherited by the modern European nations, who are the dispersed progeny of Rome.

The "Basin of the Mississippi" fills more perfectly the temperate zone. The counterpart of the salt-water surface is a delicious, undulating plane, everywhere channeled by rivers navigable to their very sources: navigation is everywhere as safe and constant as upon a canal; the line of accessible shore is in length absolutely infinite; the soil is uniformly calcareous, arable, of inexhaustible fertility, and sufficiently irrigated from the clouds; no mountain, no sheet of water, no swamp is anywhere found to break the uniform productiveness of this immense expanse; no rapids to interrupt the universal navigation of the rivers.

Europe is bisected by a broad mountain chain traversing it continuously from Gibraltar to Siberia, under the names of the Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians, and called by the Romans "*divortia aquarum*," (the divide of waters.) What, therefore, is outside of the basin of the Mediterranean is, for the most part in the inhospitable "Basin of the Baltic," its climate and general features not unlike Labrador.

All along the northern front of the "Mississippi Basin" expand beyond an imperceptible barrier, the "Basins of the St. Lawrence and Saskatchewan," similarly calcareous, similarly abounding in navigation, and only moderately inferior to it in fertility, in geniality of climate and in area.

The surface, then, of the European Basin is salt water and mountainous. That of the American Basin a plain of calcareous, arable soil. The former has a *maritime* climate, the latter a *continental* climate, superior in dryness and salubrity. The former has a restricted and dangerous, the latter an abundant and safe, navigation. In land-transportation the contrast is still more strikingly diverse and favorable to the Mississippi.

The Basin of the Mediterranean, under the rule of the Roman Emperor TROJAN, attained a population of *one hundred and thirty-one millions*. This was then chiefly congregated in the eastern half; it is now in the western half, in which direction the *pressure* always prepon. derates. At present the Basin of the Mississippi contains twelve millions of inhabitants. It will conveniently sustain *twelve hundred* millions. *This is now an immense empire.* Comparisons drawn from history or existing empires, are very feeble illustrations of what is to grow up on this already radicated foundation. All the features of nature, all the principles of progress, social and political, are here *original*; this undulating plain uniformly and universally calcareous; this circular configuration, running flush out to the repelling lines of the Arctic and Torrid Zones; this miraculously-balanced variety of temperature, climate, prairie, forest, land, rivers, rain and sunshine, minerals and contiguous expanses, now arable and now pastoral—all these constitute an original order of physical facts simple and symmetrical, but sublime. The rising of consecutive States out of the wilderness, erected by spontaneous industry; the unabating deluge of men daily pouring forth and daily pushed onward by the hand of God; the rushing march of empire; the profound internal order and systematic economy which pervades and guides this mass, more numerous than many armies; the instinct of discipline and self-government everywhere felt and always obeyed; no central military or religious power anywhere seen—all these array themselves to announce the presence of principles and power intensely original and intensely potential in social and political influences.

Memory will suggest how slow and narrow, until quite modern times, has been the column of organized civilization on the old continent. The whole African coast of the Mediterranean is socially semi-barbarous, and has been so uniformly since the deluge. Upon and beyond the Danube its permanence is quite recent and its light still crepuscular. Contrast the elements of society and their history, filling the face of Europe from Gibraltar to Norway, with that of America from Cuba to Hudson's Bay, both fronting to the West! In the former appear distracting nationalities, domestic force and fraud, no systematic union, no moral harmony, no uniformity of races, no intelligent concord in religions. In the latter is a compact front, where all these elements reversed are blended in civic concord, fired by a common hope, inspired by one destiny and having one God, one heart, one aim and one supreme ambition.

Such are the characteristics of the two basins, contrasted the one with the other. They both slope to the Atlantic ocean and are face to face. In the mythological history of Hercules we read the first intelligent record of that struggle for dominance over the Mediterranean, which has been ever since a drama of uninterrupted acts. In this drama appear the tragic sieges of Troy, Tyre, Athens, Carthage, Alexandria, Byzantium, Rome, Rhodes, Gibraltar, Malta and Sebastopol; among a thousand combats by sea and land the naval victories of Salamis, Actium, Lepanto, Aboukir and Trafalgar. From history, which is the narrative of this struggle of four thousand years, is apparent the perpetual incubation of military brute force always in the majority; civic virtue and municipal independence as uniformly in the minority, checkered by heroic resistance and perpetually-recurring martyrdom. It has been the design of the American *continental* republic, from its first colonial origin, to reverse this doom; to elevate civic concord to the administration of political power; to sustain it there; to dispense with the whole scheme of military despotism without respect to its antiquity, its arrogance, or the heretofore universal success of its subtle union of hypocrisy and force; to inaugurate for mankind a code of political practice, which shall bring the science of government into accord with the divine code of morals and religion, cradled one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight years ago in the manger of the stable of Bethlehem!

This mission of civic empire has for its oracular principle the physicel characteristics and configuration of our continent, wherein the *basin of the Mississippi* predominates as supremely as the sun among the planets.

The basin of the Mediterranean is then a surface of *barren sea*, with mountain masses, imperfectly fitted for population, protruding above it; that of the Mississippi is a calcareous plain of *land*, everywhere interlaced and ramified with navigable arteries. Both are traversed centrally by the *zodiac* of empires, within which the current of civilization has flowed in all ages from east to west. This current, descending the Mediterranean, and drawn in by the converging continents of Europe and Asia, pours forth its whole concentrated volume through the supreme pass known now and in all ages as the the "*Pillars of Hercules.*" What is accomplished by this convergence of the continents of the old world, in reducing all the outlets of navigation, and consequently of all commerce, to the single Pass of Hercules, is still more absolutely accomplished for our continent by the "Mountain Formation." This is the South Pass of North America, the exact equivalent *siagle* pass, in our continent of *land*-basins, to the *water* pass of Gibraltar among the water-basins of the African hemisphere. The latitude is 42° 24′, the longitude 109° 26′. This is the same latitude as Boston, Bayonne and Marseilles in France, and of Trieste and Constantinople.

To delineate the features of the South Pass, so that the topography of the plain, the prodigious sierras which surround it, the rivers radiating out of it, and the gorges by which they commence their gentle declinations to the seas, may all be grouped in one *glance*, as a portrait in daguerreotype, is not easy to be done. The plain is elevated 7,500 feet above the sea; it is beyond or *west* of the Cordillera; its surface of clay is so absolutely smooth as to admit of uninterrupted vision, as over water; it is in shape a triangle, having very acute angles at the northern and southern points, and one very obtuse at the source of Sweetwater, which is the eastern point. The western side, 200 miles in length, corresponds with the bed of the Rio Verde (Green River) running directly from north to south, to which the whole plain slants; immediately along its western bank rises the *Sierra Wasatch*, forming a continuous mountain barrier towards the west; opposite the centre of this hypothenuse is the gorge of Sweetwater enveloping the eastern point of the triangle; the remaining sides extend hence, the one to the northwest, the other to the southwest. Along the former, in length 109 miles, rises the stupendous mass of the Cordillera, known here *locally* as the "Wind River Mountain;" along the latter a similar mass of the Cordillera, but of inferior altitude, known *locally* as the "Table Mountain." The area of the Plain of the South Pass is about equivalent to that of New-Jersey. Its surface is of clay, resembling kaoline, of which porcelain is made, and has the absolute smoothness of that material filtered through water and compacted by pressure. From the three angles of its rim issue the Sweetwater, flowing east into the Platte and to the Atlantic; the Snake River flowing northwest to Walla-Walla, and thence with the Columbia to the north Pacific; and the Rio Verde south into the Bay of California; by whose western affluent also, Black Fork, exists the easiest egress into the Basin of the Great Salt Lake.

Most probably no spot on the globe has grouped into one view so much of intense grandeur in the variety and number of its physical wonders. From a single ice-crowned summit of the *Wind River* mountain are seen the gorges of the Missouri, Yellowstone, Platte, Colorado and Snake rivers, all radiating from its base, and each the equal of the Danube in length and the volume of its waters. Five primary chains of snowy mountains here culminate together to this central apex, from which they radiate out between the rivers; the dorsal mass of the Cordillera reaching towards the north to the Arctic Sea, and towards the south to the Antarctic; the Sierra Wasatch, the Snake River chain, the Salmon River mountains, all crested with snow, and each having an unbroken length of one thousand miles.

The South Pass is 1,400 miles from Astoria. It is the same distance from St. Louis. It is, then, in the middle region of the continent. It is the *only pass* through the "Mountain Formation" from hence as far as the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. From this comes the name South Pass, as being the most *southern pass* to which you may ascend by an affluent of the Atlantic, and step immediately on to a stream descending uninterruptedly out to the Pacific. This name is as ancient as the Pass itself. Into it concentrate the great trails of the buffalo—geographers and road-makers, before the coming of man. The Indian, the Mexican and the American, successors to one another, have not deflected from the instincts of the buffalo, nor will they, whilst the primeval mountains last in their present unshattered bulk. This is the continental highway of the People, through which *exclusively* millions have already poured to and fro with their children, their free principles, their cattle—assembled in caravans, on foot and mounted—with wagons, hand-carts, knapsacks, and bringing with them their household gods, and the tabernacle of civil and religious liberty.

The South Pass is the *only and exclusive continental pass.* The outlet at the eastern angle is known as the gorge of the Sweetwater River, which descends to the Platte; that at the northern angle as the gorge of Grosventre River, which descends to the Snake River. These are both short and slender mountain streams, accomplishing their their descent in beds of the extremest sinuosity, but without abrupt waterfalls. They both flow from chasms in the flanks of the immense mass of the Wind River mountain, which here forms an arc fronting to the west, and issue out upon the plain. But the plain is traversed by a gentle divide, parallel with the mountain base, and no more distinguishable than the bevel given by engineers to any ordinary street. Against this these two streams are deflected into opposite courses, the former to burrow its way around the arc of the mountain to the southeast, the other towards the northwest. To one who observes this from the plain, there is presented a similar miraculous configuration of the land, such as displays itself to one who, navigating the Propontic Sea, beholds the Dardanelles upon his right hand and the Bosphorus on his left. Moreover, the sky is without clouds and *rainless*, the atmosphere intensely brilliant, temperate and serene, encompassed round by scenery of the austerest sublimity. But we have seen that the elevation of the South Pass is 7,500 feet, and that Snake River runs *continuously* out of it by the most direct and favorable course, of 1,400 miles, to the Pacific sea, tunneling consecutively the Blue or Salmon River range of mountains, the Snowy Andes and all other transverse ranges and obstructions. Here is, then, an uninterrupted water declination through and across the whole "mountain formation," descending by a plane, dipping *five feet* to the mile! From the adjacent eastern rim of the *Plain of the South Pass* runs out Sweetwater into the Platte, which, tunneling consecutively all the outlying ranges of the Cordillera of the Sierra Madre, forms a similar uninterrupted water-declination, in a very straight line of 1,400 miles to St. Louis, descending by the same average dip of *five feet* per mile. Everybody is familiar with the existing railways which, radiating from St. Louis and pursuing continuously the plains of the Ohio and St. Lawrence, outflank the Alleghanies between Syracuse and Rome, and descend by the Hudson River to New-York.

The sciences which delineate and explain to the human understanding the details of matter, as it fits itself in myriads of millions of varigated forms to fill out the supreme order of the universe, develop nothing so interesting to the heart of civilized man as this single sublime fact of physical geography in the supreme engineering of the Creator. This line of gently-undulating rivergrades, girdling the middle zone of our Union from sea to sea, in one smooth, continuous and unbroken cord, 3,600 miles in length, fitting the isothermal axis of the temperate climates, crossing one river only at St. Louis, and outflanking all the mountains, presents to us the counterpart of that water-line of the Old World, commencing at the extremity of the Euxine, passing down the Mediterranean, and debouching out into the ocean.

From the South Pass to Mexico the primary mountain chains spread out. They, together with the great rivers which divide them, are longitudinal, parallel, and unperforated. The rivers grow deeper as they approach the sea, increasing the altitude and abruptness of the mountain flanks, which overlap one another, and increase and complicate the mural barriers. Nowhere, within this interval, are the mountains reduced to a single dividing barrier, nor is there presented anywhere the essentials of a practical pass Nowhere is to be found a sufficient depression in the mountain crest, now a continuous gradation from the summit-crest, prolonged to the east and to the west, down both declinations to the seas.

The South Pass is elevated 7,500 feet above the seas, from which it is some 1,500 miles remote. It has then a *continental climate*, whose atmosphere is tempered by the altitude and by the absence of moisture. Hence, an *intense serenity* is the prominent feature, perpetual sunshine, a tonic and salubrious air, a vernal temperature. Along the *continental line* the changes from the continental to the maritime climate, and *vice versa*, graduate themselves with the same delicate scale as the surface slopes. *Uniformity of climate* from sea to sea, is then so nearly approached, that it actually exists all along this line in absolute plenitude. Human society, in the current course of ages, vibrates to and fro through periods of barbarism. God and Nature endure constantly eternal and perfect. Manners, religions, policies change, and become barbarous or the opposite, as they harmonize with God and Nature. Science develops how this harmony may be known and practiced. As we recede from it, turbulent force dominates, numbers are dwarfed, civilization withers, liberty is lost: as we approach it, civilization expands, charity smiles, order and empire rise.

Nature here for us, upon our Continent, amidst a stupendous vastness of configuration, preserves an austere simplicity, which guides the instinctive *glance* of empire with unerring certainty. Here is that continental line, the discovery of which mankind has awaited with the keenest curiosity. In the ripeness of time the hope of humanity is realized; it is by this that our people are about to construct the Continental Railway. Like the refulgent girdle with which antiquity bound, in one chorus, the sisterhood of the Graces, we will behold united, by one Zone, the three sister Continents, Europe, America and Asia.

Here, through the heart of our territory, our population, our States, our cities, our farms and habitations, will traverse the broad current of commerce, where passengers and cargoes may at any time or place, embark upon or leave the vehicles of transportation. Down with the parricidal treason which will banish it from the *land*, from among the people, to force it into the *barren ocean*, outside of society, through foreign nations, into the torrid heats, along solitary circuitous routes, imprisoned for months in great ships! This Continental Railway is an essential domestic institution, more powerful and more permanent than law, or popular consent, or political constitutions, to thoroughly complete the great system of fluvial arteries which fraternize us into one people; to bind the *two seaboards* to this one continental Union, like ears to the human head; to radicate the foundations of the Union so broad and deep, and establish its structure so solid, that no possible force or stratagem can shake its permanence, and to secure such scope and space to progress that equality and prosperity shall never be impaired or chafe for want of room.

The pious veneration spontaneously awarded by the human heart to men, whose lives exhibit exalted devotion and exalted success to inspire and perpetuate in society the "*principle of virtue always in exercise,*" has placed Hercules, the pioneer of the system of the Mediterranean, in the number of the immortal Gods of antiquity,—a constellation in the ethereal canopy diurnally renews his memory, his name and his actions. Modern times, accepting the tradition, behold it stamped upon the coin of Spain and the Indies, to obtain a circulation as universal and familiar as the human race. Yet the American people pursue the planting of empire, advancing with intense celerity, moving to the front according to a system understood and self disciplined, marching with the cadence of an army of innumerable legions, uniting in one homogeneous order, with the same energies, a single aim, and rushing to consummate a common destiny. Shining in the front of this marching host, the pioneer and exemplar, "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," appears the form of WASHINGTON, whose oracular wisdom and intrepid constancy inspired the normal councils where its mould was cast, its strategy fixed and its unalterable mission first inaugurated. Let this name, then, find a monument around whose base the condensed column of progress shall file to and fro during all future ages! Where the summit crest of our continent is found; the focal source of its rivers and its sierras; where the cloud-compelling Cordillera culminates over the "Gateway of empires;" let these commemorate this *name* immortally, while the grass shall grow and the waters run, as firm and enduring as the loftiest mountain. Let the children of the world be taught to say: Behold the Pass and the Pillars of WASHINGTON!

The history of the human race arranges and gauges itself by generations. Thirty-three years are estimated to be the period of control exercised by each generation over the long life of a nation. As each succeeds its predecessor, the work of progress is reinvigorated, and fresh power and new conquests accumulate. The present is the *sixty-ninth* year of the Federal Constitution and inaugurates the *third* generation of our united people.

The *first* gave to us this sacred Union, and founded our continental Republic. The *second* has filled up the Atlantic half of the continent with States, secured the maritime connections with that ocean and with Europe, and has blazed for us the way across the continent to the Pacific and to Asia. We, the *third* generation, receive from them the pious task to plant States onward to that ocean; to complete the zodiac of fraternal nations round the globe, and to set deep and firm to their outward dimensions the foundations they have laid.

As we assume our task, illuminated by the example of their wisdom, energy and glory, intent to equal them in the first and surpass them in the rest, may we not repeat this invocation to the luminary of the universe, as he departs to usher in another day:

"The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And by the bright track of his fiery air,
Gives token of a goodly day to-morrow!"

Respectfully, W. GILPIN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Atlantic Telegraph—The Season—Cholera in Boston—Hunker State Appointments—K N. Movements—Congressional Nominations—Blair's Defeat &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1858.

We have been living in a state of excitement for the last four days, consequent on the receipt of Mr. FIELD'S dispatch, on the 5th, stating that the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, like Pharaoh's host, was at the bottom of the sea, though not that sea for which the ancient Egyptians, like modern spirits, are supposed to have had most affection. The first impression was, that the thing was a hoax, and not a few of those who told what had been told to them were rebuked for seeking to spread a story that might answer for April 1, but was unfit for any other day of the year. The truth is, that two failures had pretty much done up the faith we had previously entertained in the practicability of the project, and perhaps there were not one hundred men in the city, on the morning of the 5th, who really had a fixed belief that the third trial was to prove any better than its predecessors had been. Hence, the first impression that the Field dispatch was a *canard*, big as an albatros, or rather, very much like Sinbad's rock. But this resolution not to believe, or practical application of the *nil admirari* philosophy, had to give way to the fact, and by noon of the 6th, the news was universally admitted to be true. What prevented it being earlier acquiesced in was the mistake into which the public first fell, that, namely, of supposing the dispatch was from Valentia Bay instead of Trinity Bay. It was reported that *the* message had been sent from Queen VICTORIA I. to President JAMES IV., and when it was discovered that the message to the President was only a dispatch from the Grand CYRUS, announcing that the cable was laid, and not a royal greeting, there was, first, a sensation of disappointment, and then a return to the normal condition of unbelief. "Oh! that's all, is it?" was the general remark; "we have dispatches every day from much remoter places than Newfoundland!" On Saturday, the dispatch from Mr. FIELD, at noon, settled the matter, and now the Atlantic Telegraph is as much an institution as Slavery itself—but how different in its nature!

After another week of rainy and cold weather, there has come upon us one of these delicious seasons which are to our clime what the days of gold are to the age of iron. The weather more resembles the last days of September than the early ones of August. The only drawback in the estimation of agriculturists, is the want of sufficient heat to develop "corn in the ear."

Sickness is slightly on the increase here, but nothing of an alarming character has happened, beyond the death of a man by Asiatic cholera, on Saturday last, at one of the station-houses. He was a person of low life, and cholera is not the terrible thing it was in former times.

The number of deaths in Boston during the last four weeks was as follows:—53, 68, 74 and 78. The disproportion of females to males is very remarkable, only 30 of the former dying last week, and 48 of the latter.

Gov. BANKS has appointed FRANKLIN HAVEN, President of the Merchants' Bank, a Back Bay Commissioner. He is one of the most unmitigated Pro-Slavery hunkers in the United States; and Mr. ELY, one of his associates, is "ditto repeated." The third, Mr. PURDY, may be an Anti-Slavery man now, but he used to be a Pro-Slaveryite of the first stamp. Who shall say that the Governor is proscriptive? Is he not for comprehension? Mr. FULLER, who is removed to make way for Mr. HAVEN, is a first-rate Republican.

The Banks meetings for to-night, in Boston, are called as *Republican* meetings only, and no notice is taken in them of the *Americans*. They are to choose 108 members of the Banks State Convention, to meet at Worcester on the 9th of September.

The Gardner Americans have at length moved to that extent which commits them to separate action in the coming campaign. They have, through their central organization, called a State Convention, to meet on Sept. 15, after both Democrats and Republicans shall have held their Conventions. Thus they will be able to act intelligently, and they expect, I suppose, to profit from some blunder on the part of the Republicans, who are almost invariably kind enough to be guilty of false steps for the benefit of their foes. There are many who think these gentlemen are only shamming, and that their object is to get the highest terms they can for their support from one of the other parties. How this may be I can not pronounce, but I do not think the Americans will get a very heavy vote at any great distance from Boston, should they carry out their avowed purpose of running a clean ticket. Their vote will be large in Suffolk and in Norfolk, and respectable in Middlesex and in Essex, but in the other ten counties it will be remarkable only for the quality that made Mr. T. THUMB immortal—its smallness. Who is to receive their nomination for Governor no one can say. GARDNER is said to be after it; but, after the manner in which he found the people were after him in 1857, I should think he would know better than seek the nomination, with the "licking" attached to it. I agree with those who say he left the lending business for the purpose of getting the Congressional nomination in the Fifth District, (BURLINGAME'S,) where his party had 160 plurality last year, a rather small and Wolcottish capital to trade on. I doubt if he can get the nomination, the party having men far his superiors in every respect, intellectually, morally, and physically—in all of which he ranks not above sixth rate. If Mr. BURLINGAME should be put up by the Banks Party, he ought to pray for GARDNER as his opponent, for he would prove as serviceable in that way to him as did Mr. APPLETON in 1856. He had but 69 plurality, and I know of men enough in one ward alone, who voted for him out of pure aversion to his opponent, and who never would have so voted had he been opposed by any other man. Now, GARDNER is, personally, more unpopular than was APPLETON, who has good traits, while it would require an enormously strong imagination to suspect GARDNER of anything of the kind. If GARDNER had not opposed Governor BANKS last year, he would now have been the most available man, politically, to run for Congress in his district; but he must needs run then, and was run down so low that it would require a double-milled miracle to get him on his weak legs again; and miracles are not got up for men of his sort. I suppose the

four others have been started, or have announced themselves, whom it is not worth while to specify by more particular indentification, seeing that the nomination will probably be made from one of the three gentlemen named, or Mr. KNAPP be renominated. But there is supposed to be trouble threatening from without. You have probably seen the name of Gen. BUTLER, of Lowell, mentioned in connection with the Democratic candidacy, and coupled with a silly suggestion that he is breaking ground, in connection with President BUCHANAN, for a new protective tariff. Gen. BUTLER is about the last man in the list of Massachusetts Democratic leaders, with whom the President would be likely to have relations of a confidential character. He is more than half Republican in his opinions, though maintaining his connection with the Democracy, and often attacking the leading Republicans for doing or saying what he knows to be right. He has made so many enemies among Republicans by this course, that if he were to join them, he would have to remain in a position so humble that it would suit as little his ambition as his abilities. He thinks he would make a run as a candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, a part of the State where he is well known; and that he means to move with reference to the tariff can easily be believed of such a man. But he overrates his popularity. He is respected for his talents, but he is not popular. Having had a large practice, he has made many enemies, for, as a lawyer, he observes Lord BROUGHAM'S directions, and literally sacrifices everything for his client. He would make a good run as a candidate, but he would not come within two thousand votes of an election. He was a candidate in 1856, and the majority against him was nearly 7,000. Mr. KNAPP alone, was 5,930 ahead of him, and the General then received a few Republican, and perhaps some American votes, not likely to be given for him this year. Still, he is so clever and has such a reputation for audacity, that he is feared by men who ought to know better than to think he can accomplish anything important; and this fear may color the character of the Republican nomination. Mr. TRAIN would probably be the most effective candidate against him, but HOAR and BOUTWELL are the abler men.

In the 10th district there is some talk of running one H. W. GREENE against Dr. CHAFFEE, who is now a member, and who, though not a particularly brilliant man, has merit, and is possessed of liberal ideas. GREENE is as inferior to Dr. CHAFFEE in talents as he is to almost every man of any note in the State in liberality of opinions. He has been a member of the State Senate for two years.

Two or three Republicans have been named in opposition to Mr. BUFFINGTON, in the first district, but they will have to stand aside, as he is very popular, and will be nominated and re-elected. He is much liked, and will figure in our politics extensively hereafter. I should say he is booked for the Governorship and for other high offices.

Governor CHASE and his friends are to have a dinner at the Parker House, this afternoon. It will be a private affair.

The news of Mr. BLAIR'S defeat at St. Louis excited much less attention than might have been looked for. The telegraphic business came upon us but twenty-four hours later, and took up all our thoughts, and left our press but little room for for regret on the one hand, or for exultation on the other. So far as I have been able to observe, the Republicans, though sincerely regretting the loss of their only Congressman from the Slave States, are not without consolation drawn from his defeat. They see in the circumstances of it reason for believing that the South is going *en masse* for the Democracy, which implies the overthrow of the Know-Nothings in all those districts which they now possess in the slaveholding States, and from this they draw two conclusions: First, a corresponding pressure in the North will favor the free party, and tend to its consolidation and homogeneity. Second, with the disappearance of the Know-Nothing members of Congress will go the party to which they belong, and as all their Congressional strength is from the South, they will be able to make no movement of consequence in 1860, when it shall be seen that even there they cannot elect representatives, and most of their number in the North will turn Republicans. Some will go over to the Democracy, but the number will not be large enough to cause the loss of any State that voted for FREMONT.

THYME.

Horrible Confession of a Pirate.

From the Boston Traveller.

PETER WILLIAMS, under sentence of death, at Auburn, Me., with a colored man, named ABRAHAM COX, for the murder, at sea, of the captain, two mates and one man, of the brig *Albion Cooper*, of Portland, has made a confession, which is printed in the Lewiston Falls *Journal*. WILLIAMS represents that he was born in Ostend, Belgium, in 1830, his father being a sailor; he ran away from school, and never learned to read. He first went to sea when nine years of age, and has served on shipboard in all parts of the world ever since—at one time on a German man-of-war, and then again in the employ of the East India Company, acting as captain of the main top in one of their vessels. In July, 1857, he became acquainted with an Irishman, named THOMAS FAHEY, and both went to Portland and shipped in the *Albion Cooper*. The brig, soon after leaving port, was found to be leaky; the second mate is stated to have treated both WILLIAMS and COX, the negro, with great barbarity, and finally WILLIAMS stabbed him, for which he was placed in irons. Afterwards, the mate called him into his room, drove a nail into a beam and hung him up by the beam, the forward part of his feet just touching the floor. He was in great pain, and finally fainted. Finally, COX broached the project of a murder of the captain and crew, and supplied some knives and razors, which WILLIAMS fastened to sticks. The Irishman, FAHEY, was alone taken into their confidence. They first killed Capt. HUMPHREY, who was asleep on deck, with two blows on the head with a hatchet. His head partially turned, but he died without a struggle. He then went behind the second mate and struck him in the head with a hatchet. His cries brought out the first mate, who was also struck in the head. He retreated to his cabin, where he had a hard struggle with his murderers, but was finally dispatched. As he came out WILLIAMS met the second mate, whom he had left for COX, and finished him with a few blows of the hatchet. The last murder was of a seamen named BURNS or DAVIS. They put iron with the bodies and threw them overboard. Afterwards they set the vessel on fire and abandoned it, and were picked up by another vessel, when FAHEY disclosed the horrible tragedy in which they had been engaged. WILLIAMS and COX will be hung on the 27th inst. Dr. J. HAYNES, who has visited them, says that the phrenological organs of WILLIAMS denote that his origin and organization were gross and sensual, and his intellect of a low order, though by no means repulsive or dangerous. He has light or sandy hair, and is of the sanguine, phlegmatic temperaments, and bears a strong resemblance to the low Dutch. He somewhat resembles HEATH, now in the Charlestown State Prison.

COX, the negro, has what negroes seldom possess—much of the nervous temperament, is quick, restless, and impulsive. His head is comparatively large, and we should think he possesses considerable intellect His forehead is high and slightly receding, but the lateral portion of the brain is immensely large, especially in the region of combativeness, destructiveness, secretiveness, and acquisitiveness. Caution, firmness, and self-esteem are likewise large. His moral faculties are fairly developed. His peculiar cast of intellect predisposes to suspicion, jealousy, and revenge.

The Mendelssohn Union in Delaware.

The Mendelssohn Union, of New-York, gave a concert in Wilmington, Del., last week, of which the *Journal* says:

"The concert given in the Second Baptist Church on Monday evening last, came off in fine style, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a good house. The musical part of it was decidedly of a classical style, and did credit to the high reputation of the ladies and gentlemen that took part on the occasion. It opened with a grand Duett by Mrs. BOARDMAN and Prof. BERGE, which was received with great applause. The second piece being a vocal Duett from 'Belisario,' by Messrs. HUBNER and WERNEKE, was received with much applause by the audience. This piece is decidedly one of the best given during the evening. The solo by Miss MAY, from 'Traviata,' was also well received, as indeed were all others given by this young lady during the evening. She has a powerful voice, and in course of time may be, with proper cultivation, one of the best of American artists. She is quite young and has everything in her favor. Her appearance is decidedly prepossessing. She sang during the evening several pieces by request of the audience, which met with unbounded applause.

Mrs. BOARDMAN'S solo on the piano, 'The Galloppade de Concert,' was received with great favor. She is decidedly a finished artist. Seldom have we heard a lady perform so well. The gem of the evening, however, we think, was the solo and chorus given by the whole Company, 'God of the Fatherless,' the solo part being performed by Mrs. BOARDMAN and was well adapted to her sweet contralto voice. Mr. C. J. WERNEKE took the principal baritone part in it, and has a very full and wide-toned voice, which added considerably to the evening's entertainment. The air from 'Trovatore' was well performed and received with applause. The whole was concluded with 'Old Hundred,' by request, in which all joined, as well as the audience.

Professor BERGE presided during the evening at the piano, and played a very fine solo from the different popular airs. We never have heard a better conductor, he seems to throw such animation in all the pieces, and inspires the singer with confidence

We would be glad to often have such entertainments in this city, it would soon abolish the negro concerts, that have become, we are sorry to say, popular with our people. The cultivation of a good style of classical music is the best remedy."

The Experimental Steam Trip on the Erie Canal—Continued.

BUFFALO, Saturday Evening, Aug. 7, 1858.

Although safe and sound here in the Queen City, in order to carry out consecutively my narrative of the experimental steam trip on the Erie Canal, I will go back some fifty miles or so.

It has been stated that, in order to carry out the purpose of passing the night with Governor HUNT, at Lockport, Governor KING, Commissioner RUGGLES, and some others, left the canal at Brockfort, and took the cars at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The main party kept with the boat, and arrived at Albion at about 9 o'clock in the evening, where great preparations had been made to receive the State officers. Corresponding disappointment was felt when it was known that these gentlemen had taken the cars, which they were compelled to do in consequence of the unavoidable detention of the boats below. Their expected jubilee was dashed; and so when we reached that beautiful village, although there were a good many people out, the promised ceremonies were omitted. Most of the party took lodgings, and went in to Lockport, by rail, in the morning, the steamer canal fleet continuing on their course. It was arranged that the boats should steam through towards Buffalo, and that the ceremonies at Lockport should take place about the middle of the day, after which the State officers should proceed by an extra train and join the boats at Black Rock. This arrangement was carried out.

At about 12 o'clock, the Lockport Dragoons escorted the guests of Governor HUNT from his fine mansion, just outside the village, to the American Hotel, where they were received by a committee of citizens. E. J. CHASE, Esq., introduced Governor KING to the large concourse of people who had come together.

Governor KING congratulated them on the event that had called them together, as marking a new era in their history—expressed his confidence in the entire success of the experiments being made—and that the Erie Canal would become the great highway for the produce for feeding the nations. It was honorable to the intelligence of the people of the State that had carried forward the great enterprise, and in doing it, they had done what no other people had ever done.

Commissioner RUGGLES was then introduced.

Mr. RUGGLES thanked the assemblage for their flattering reception, but begged to disclaim any merit separate from his two official colleagues. He had the happiness of saying that the three Canal Commissioners were united as one man in heart and hand, and would be found standing side by side in the great effort to finish the Canal to its full dimensions. Mr. R. said he had taken this office for no personal or political purpose, but simply to do his part as one of the citizens of New-York, interested in her lasting prosperity. He brought no politics to the Canal. In truth, he had no politics, in the narrow sense of the term, for he was nothing but an old Whig. As such he had lived, and as such he should continue. Of his colleagues, one was a Democrat, the other a Republican, but all three were of one mind, cordially and firmly united in the discharge of their duties.

In reference to political parties, Mr. R. deemed it due to the truth of history to say a word in reference to Commissioner, afterwards Governor, BOUCK, his colleague in the Canal Commission, nearly twenty years ago. Mr. R. had been placed in the commission in 1839, by a Whig Legislature, during the administration of Governor SEWARD—then as ever a devoted friend of the enlargement—and it is but just to state that even at that early day the probability of navigating the canal by steam, when enlarged, had occupied the earnest attention of that eminent statesman at the first meeting of the Commissioners, after the election of Mr. RUGGLES. Mr. BOUCK earnestly expatiated on the importance, if possible, of excluding politics from the management of the work, and for that purpose, of permanently uniting men of both parties in the Commission. Mr. BOUCK was the ardent advocate of enlarging the depth and width of the canal—not merely to 7 feet by 70, but even to 8 feet by 80—and his vote to that effect stands recorded on the records of the Canal Board. In the intemperance of political parties, Mr. BOUCK was removed from the Canal Commission in 1840, even as his great predecessor, CLINTON, had been expelled in 1826, in a moment of party madness.

On leaving the Commission, Mr. BOUCK addressed to Mr. RUGGLES an earnest and emphatic letter, exhorting him to stand firm in favor of the enlargement in its fullest dimensions as the greatest work of the age, and entreating that they might not be reduced or impaired to accomplish any temporary or petty purpose. The advice thus honestly given has been honestly followed, and from that moment to the present, through every vicissitude, he, Mr. R., had stood firm in favor of the noble work in its full volume.

Mr. R. said he was expelled from the Commission by the stop-law party in 1842; but would refrain from depicting the melancholy spectacle of imbecility which was exhibited for the nine long years next succeeding. Lockport saw the sight, and could long read the story in the materials for its noble flights of locks lying unused and scattered over nearly fifty acres. But at length light broke in even from this very Lockport. She placed in the Executive Chair one of her gifted citizens, now before us. Can it be necessary now to say to the people of this State that it was to WASHINGTON HUNT, and the patriotic stand taken in his message in 1851, that the Canal is virtually indebted for the twelve millions which has been procured on loan and expended in the work? It is true, said Mr. R., this sum, owing to causes which it will be his official duty to investigate, has not quite sufficed to complete the work and pay for land damages; but it has carried it forward to an all important stage, for it has already finished the locks and given a volume of water six feet in depth. And what are the first fruits of this partial development of its powers? What do we now actually see, said Mr. R., pointing to the flight of locks—what but a flotilla of boats propelled by steam—the nucleus and germ of the vast fleet which is soon to follow? For how long do you think that horses, and mules, and asses will remain on the tow-path with steam—the monarch of the Nineteenth Century—at their side? Can we not all see and feel that a steam engine is a living thing—that every pin and bolt and wheel is instinct with intellect, the very product of the human brain, each playing its part in obedience to the will of man its creator and lord? And will not the same resistless forces—that same "inexorable law of cheapness," which has driven the horse with its merely brutish force from the railway, also crowd him off the canal?

For this it was, said Mr. RUGGLES, that the friends of the enlargement have struggled so long. They needed but a channel of sufficient depth in which this superior and dominant power could be exerted. For its full development seven feet will be required—and by the blessing of God, and the will of the electors of this State, *seven feet we will have, and that, too, without any further delay!* [Immense cheers.]

Gentlemen, said Mr. RUGGLES, I came not here to talk politics, but simply to vindicate the necessity and value of the canal. I know no political enemies except those who would lessen the dimensions of this vital organ of our trade, who would choke and stifle this imperial artery, through which the very life-blood of the State should freely circulate. On them I freely avow I do make war, and will make war now and forever! [Loud applause.] The future historian of this State will find among its greatest moral curiosities a small class of political talkers—if a word so intellectual can properly be employed in such a connection—who held that the only improvement needed in the old Erie Canal was the deepening of its channel six inches; who in the very presence and on the very borders of the gigantic stream of commerce rolling in from the great interior, amid the crying necessities, not of a single State, but of a vast inland empire, held it to be a wise and sufficient statesmanship to creep along with cat-pace tread and scratch off six inches from the bottom of the Canal!

My friends, the great State of New-York has had enough of six-inch canals and six inch politicians. A new race of seven-foot men has since arisen, and nearly completed the work! It now only devolves on you and me, and all the electors of this great and intelligent community, to send up to the Legislature full grown men, who will do the rest.

Mr. RUGGLES retired amid long-continued shouts of applause.

Governor HUNT, being loudly called for, came forward and spoke some well-chosen words to his fellow-citizens, after which adjournment was had to the parlor to shake hands with Governor KING. Subsequently, a short excursion was made up the Canal through the "deep cut," and a look taken at the ten "combined locks," which constitute one of the finest specimens of engineering and masonry to be found in our country

At 3 o'clock the party left in the extra train as arranged. Black Rock was soon reached, where we disembarked to wait for the fleet, which was near at hand. Shortly after a number of steam-tugs came down from Buffalo, swarming with people and gayly decorated with flags.

The scene which Black Rock harbor presented when all was in readiness for steaming to Buffalo, was really fine. The canal steamer *Sternberg*, which was the lion of the occasion, was taken in tow by the tugs *S. S. Whallon*, *Governor King*, *S. L. Britton* and *George O. Vail*, who divided the honor of towing her into Buffalo harbor. The large propellers *Queen of the West* and *Cataract* had come down with a band of music and numerous parties on board, but unfortunately they had got aground. A provoking delay took place in trying to get them afloat, which ended in transferring their passengers to the more fortunate craft.

The fleet then made for Buffalo Harbor, as we approached which the scene was in the highest degree animating. Guns were fired from the shore, and on the decks of steamers and sail craft music sent forth its inspiring strains; cheer followed cheer; and, taken altogether, Buffalo Harbor has not for many a year, if ever, seen a more lively time.

The fleet moored at the foot of Main-street, where a vast crowd had collected. It was almost sundown, the weather was faultless, a cool breeze came off the lake, and everything seemed favorable.

A Committee of the Common Council met their guests at the dock and conducted them to an adjoining platform, where speeches were made by Judge CLINTON, Gov. KING, Mr. RUGGLES, Mr. JAYCOX, Gen. BRUCE, and others. The speech of Mr. RUGGLES was mainly upon the results of the experiment.

In the evening an illumination took place, and nothing could exceed the enthusiasm manifested, the details of which cannot be given by this mail.

RODERICK.

The Experimental Steam-Trip on the Erie Canal Concluded—Buffalo in a Blaze.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Saturday evening, Aug. 7, 1858.

On the arrival of the State officers they were conducted to a platform near by. Mayor LOCKWOOD, on behalf of the corporate authorities, welcomed them in an appropriate speech, at the conclusion of which the Hon. GEORGE W. CLINTON, as the organ of the citizens, addressed them in terms of welcome eloquent and appropriate.

In response, Gov. KING spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel that my voice will hardly enable me to be heard by this large audience. I am overpowered by feeling and emotion. I did not expect such an audience, such a welcome from the Queen City of the West. I thank you cordially for the greeting extended to me and my colleagues by your Mayor and the honorable gentleman who followed him. No man appreciates more fully than I do this expression of the popular will and approval. The people are in full sympathy with the progress of commerce and with the advance of freedom, which is closely allied with commerce. I am proud to stand here, in the second city in our State, on an occasion of such importance—at the celebration of an event which is destined to increase so vastly your wealth and prosperity. Buffalo must continue to be only next to New-York in population, in wealth, and in commerce. In my own name, I tender you my thanks for this kind reception.

This is a great day for Buffalo, a great day for the Canals. I do not wish to detain you with a speech. I only desire to say that I am a friend to the Canals, deeply interested in everything that promises to add to their revenue, or to give them a deeper hold on the popular heart. The official report of this experiment will be given you by my friends, the Canal Commissioners. In conclusion, allow me again to express my personal gratification at this cordial welcome.

Mr. RUGGLES was loudly called for.

MR. RUGGLES' SPEECH.

Mr. RUGGLES said that a few days since, at a meeting of his friends in Buffalo, soon after his appointment, he had ventured to express the opinion that the successful return to the Lake of the steam canal-boat which had gone down to the Hudson, would be an event hardly inferior in interest to the original completion of the Erie Canal. He had also stated that he had requested the Engineers and Superintendents to examine carefully the effects on the canal banks of this new mode of propulsion, and to report the rate of speed attained the load carried, and the height of the wave.

He had also instituted similar inquiries on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and other canals of large volume, and had, moreover, requested the personal presence at the present experiment of HORATIO ALLEN, Esq., a distinguished engineer, and also a builder of steamboats and steam engines. Mr. ALLEN had left his extensive business at the Novelty Works, where he was building steamers for various parts of the world, to devote a few days to this interesting experiment of introducing steam on the Erie Canal, regarding it as an event of the greatest public importance.

The result of this examination by the engineers, fully confirmed by the observations of Mr. ALLEN and others is, that a steam-propeller has ascended the Canal from Rochester to Buffalo, 93 miles, carrying 80 tons, against a current of at least a mile an hour, at a speed of nearly four miles an hour, and raising a wave on the banks not exceeding four inches.

Can it be necessary to dwell in this intelligent city of Buffalo, upon the inevitable results of this mighty revolution on the canal—or the instantaneous impulse to be imparted not only to its navigation, but its mechanical and manufacturing industry, in creating and constantly supplying the new power thus called into beneficial action?

Gentlemen, this restoration of your legitimate commerce, must inevitably carry forward and upward your splendid emporium to its high destiny, as one of the great continental cities of North America,—for, permit me to say, that the city which commands the great basin of the lakes bisecting the continent, is not merely a national but a continental city. Neither Venice nor Alexandria, nor Constantinople, was fed by a chain of waters, or stream of trade more copious or commanding. The sphere of action of Buffalo is limited to no political boundaries. Under the beneficial action of the Reciprocity treaty, both sides of this magnificent chain of waters, virtually form parts of one commercial district. Nay more,—that vast future, now so distinctly discerned by the far-sighted British statesmen in the immense interior vallies and water courses, stretching from Lake Superior westward to the Pacific shores of gold-bearing British America, is sooner or later to superadd its continental tribute to this same interior continental seaport, connected by steam navigation by this same continental Erie Canal with its elder sister on the Atlantic.

My friends, we do not covet the territory of our friend and neighbor, the Queen of England—now doubly our friend and neighbor through that subtle, mysterious, imponderable agent, that speeds on lightning wings, through the deep, dark abysses of the Atlantic. The Reciprocity Treaty has actually given us, for all social and commercial purposes, all her dominions on this continent. Let them sustain and enjoy such political forms and political institutions as they may desire, can we not discern in the sublime conjunction of the two great branches of our common Caucasian race, free from African or Asiatic taint or tint, now rapidly and resistlessly rising on the shores of these vast inland waters—speaking one common language, and inheriting one common ancestry, a fact for the city of Buffalo, of transcendent and immeasurable importance? Seeing this, and feeling this, who will deny or doubt the duty of imparting its utmost capacity to the great continental channel on which steam is to carry to the seaboard the conjoint products of these two grand divisions of one common commercial empire?

Mr. Commissioner JAYCOX was next loudly called for, and that gentleman, on coming forward, and being introduced by Senator WADSWORTH, was warmly cheered.

In commencing, Mr. JAYCOX alluded to the scene he now witnessed as similar to that which transpired some thirty years ago, upon the completion of the old Erie Canal, when Gov. CLINTON made his tour through the State and was received with demonstrations of enthusiasm at every village and city on the line of the canal. He said that one-half of this State would to-day be a wilderness but for the completion of the Erie Canal; for this great work was followed by the building of the Champlain Canal, extending to the northern borders of the State; and the Chenango, Chemung and Genesee Valley Canals, extending to the borders of the State of Pennsylvania, opening to us her vast resources and her coal beds, and enriching the farmers throughout the State. The construction of these canals has opened to market a large portion of the State, added thousands upon thousands to its farming population, and increased the wealth of the merchant and mechanic.

In consequence of the fact that the expenditures exceeded so much the amounts estimated to be necessary from year to year, it had been, for the past year or two, a question whether or not the people of this State would tax themselves any further in order to complete the enlargement. And before asking or deeming it wise to raise more money for the enlargement, it was thought advisable to ascertain more thoroughly whether the canal could compete with the railroads and other rival routes, under a low rate of tolls, or not. Consequently, the present Canal Board, in the month of April last, reduced the tolls on wheat and flour 33⅓ per cent., and on merchandise 50 per cent., and the result is that, notwithstanding the stagnation of trade, up to the present time the tonnage of the canals is greatly in excess of last year, and the revenue from this port (Buffalo) alone in wheat and flour is $116,000. The quantity of flour shipped last year up to the 1st of August, from this port, was 11,500 barrels, and of wheat 1,198,000 bushels, while this year, for the corresponding period, the flour shipped amounts to 336,000 barrels, and the wheat to 4,235,000 bushels.

In consequence of the reduction of tolls, this large amount of produce had been driven back upon the canals, and it had become perfectly apparent, to his mind at least, that the time had arrived when all parties were determined to carry out the enlargement as originally contemplated. When finally completed, as completed it must be, with a still further reduction of tolls, a revenue would be derived sufficient to keep the canals in good repair, and pay back the vast amount of money which the State has expended.

Mr. JAYCOX said that when the Canal was completed, instead of witnessing half-fed horses and half-fed urchins driving them, we should see the largest class of boats propelled by steam upon an average of five or six miles an hour, and the great purpose of the canals would be accomplished without any violation of the principles of Free-Trade, and without interfering with the vested rights of corporate companies. Then the Erie Canal will carry the freight of the West to the sea-board, leaving other rival routes to operate for their own interests, and without dictation from the State. The carrying trade has enriched the State and, though its benefits have been partially diverted, they will shortly be restored by the present canal policy. This triumph of steam, to-day, will silence all cavil and all dispute about the canal policy of the State, and forever quiet those who are disposed to sell our canals to private individuals. They belong to the State, and are part and parcel of our system of Government. The work of enlargement will go forward and we shall hand the canals down to posterity as an inheritance worthy of being preserved forever.

Speeches followed by Gen. BRUCE, Alderman PARSONS, of Rochester, and others. The concourse of people was very large, and the speaking was kept up till near 9 o'clock, when the guests were taken into carriages and conducted to their quarters—the Governor and Mr. RUGGLES at the Mansion and Mr. JAYCOX at the American.

The illumination and display in the evening, exceeded anything ever seen before in Buffalo, and evinced fully the interest in the occasion which had called it forth.

RODERICK.

FROM UTAH.

Mormon Memorial to the President—Gen. Harney's Talk with the Indians.

The Salt Lake City correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes:

The following petition was forwarded to President BUCHANAN by the inhabitants of Utah, last week, for the removal of certain officers who seem to be obnoxious to them. The petition ought to be granted:

To his Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States:

Whereas, For reasons herewith assigned, the following United States officers for the Territory of Utah, to wit: Chief Justice ECKLES, Postmaster MORRELL, and Indian Agents HURT and CRAIG, have rendered themselves obnoxious to the citizens of the United States and residents in the Territory of Utah, respectfully ask your Excellency to remove the aforesaid officers.

The reasons presented by your petitioners are as follows: Chief Justice ECKLES, while yet *en route* to this Territory, expressed himself in most vindictive and prejudiced terms against the people of the Territory. Contrary to law and the established principles of constitutional justice, he summoned a Grand Jury of the attaches and followers of the army, and before them did himself cause testimony to be presented, and indictments found (for most serious offences) against numerous citizens of the United States, residents of the Territory. He has himself acted as judge, prosecutor and clerk of his own court, and has ever, during his residence in the Territory, used not only his personal but judicial influence to provoke a collision and disturbances between the people of the Territory and the Federal Government. Though often invited, and assurances of safety and protection given, he has refused to come into our settlements or separate himself from the army up to this time.

Mr. MORRELL has, by published statements, slandered the people of the Territory. He is not, nor ever was, a resident of Great Salt Lake City, and hence, according to the laws of the United States, is not competent to fill the appointment.

Agent HURT, within the knowledge of your Excellency, according to official reports recently forwarded by Governor CUMMING, has made and published false reports of the most serious character, charging the people of this Territory with burning the public library and the United States Court records, threatening federal officers with assassination, rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States, tampering with the Indian tribes to the overthrow of the Government, together with other grave accusations *all equally false and unfounded.*

Agent CRAIG is a man of gross immoral practices, and in every way incompetent to discharge the duties of his office.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, Friday, June 25, 1858.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Saturday, has the following account of General HARNEY'S "talk" with the Indians:

General HARNEY, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp, Captain PLEASANTON, and by Dr. WRIGHT, arrived in St. Louis yesterday afternoon, on the steamer *Ben Lewis*. Major BUELL, Assistant Adjutant-General, took the cars at Jefferson City, but hardly got in before the General.

Our special correspondent, Mr. FOX, who accompanied head-quarters for the purpose of furnishing the readers of the *Democrat* with authentic accounts of the anticipated "Mormon War," also came down on the *Ben Lewis*.

Father DE SMET, Chaplain to the Utah forces, returned to Leavenworth, whence he has set out for a short visit to the Pottowattomie Mission. He will reach St. Louis in the course of the ensuing week.

On the 18th ult. General HARNEY had a "talk" with the Cheyennes at Cotton Wood Spring. About noon on that day a delegation of twenty of them arrived in the camp. The General had sent Captain PLEASANTON, on a kind of embassy to them ten days previously. The Captain was accompanied by a guide and by the GOOD BEAR, a Cheyenne Chief, who had presented himself to the General, at the village of the Ogalallas, with overtures of peace. When GOOD BEAR had left his people to go on the mission to the General, they were encamped on the Republican Fork—a tributary of the Kansas. Before the arrival of Captain PLEASANTON among them they had gone elsewhere. The General had agreed to wait only ten days, so Captain PLEASANTON, under the direction of the guide, altered his course for Cotton-Wood Spring—the appointed place of rendezvous, while GOOD BEAR followed the trail of his tribe. On the 10th day, the Captain and the guide got into the camp, as well as the Cheyennes, but at a later hour.

Ten days was the term which General HARNEY had agreed to wait for the Cheyennes, and on the tenth day they made their appearance, having traveled desperately to keep the appointment. They have the reputation of being the bravest tribe this side of the mountains, and the appearance and bearing of the delegation did not belie the reputation. The "talk" was conducted in the same style, and with the same etiquette as the talk with the Ogalallas. They came up, one by one, in a manly manner, each shaking hands with the General, who sat in the shade of a tree, and those whites who were with him. They seated themselves in a circle, and proceeded to light their pipes. The orator of the occasion, was as faithful to the rules of his art, as if he had studied in the school. He commenced by saying that the fame of General HARNEY as a great chief, was known to them, and that they were all exceedingly glad to see him. The substance of the discourse was that they were desirous of being at peace with the whites, that the success of the mission of Great Bear, brought happiness and peace of mind to the whole tribe; that they were also desirous of being at peace with the other Indian tribes, but that the Pawnees were always robbing them.

Gen. HARNEY'S counsel to them was judicious and humane. He reminded them of their outrages upon the whites, but told them it henceforth they acted right he would ask the Great Father at Washington to forgive them. He had not come to make a treaty with them, as his business was to chastise white children of the Great Father who had been acting badly, but that these white children, knowing the power that was arrayed against them had submitted. The General's aim was to impress them with the idea that if they transgressed they could not escape punishment, or that they would receive just as ill whites committed any outrages upon them. He promised to be their friend if their conduct continued good, but that otherwise they would find him a "devil."

In the progress of the talk it was learned that a war party had gone out against the Pawnees before the return of GOOD BEAR, and this the warriors present regretted, as the counsel of their grandfather (so they call Gen. HARNEY) inclined them to peace, with Indians as well as whites.

The talk was protracted for a considerable time, or rather there were two talks—one on their arrival, and the other in the evening—the latter the more important. They were treated hospitably, and, in addition to bread and meat, got week grog to drink, and tobacco to smoke, but the condition of the commissariat and the circumstances of the meeting did not warrant the giving to them of any presents. From what transpired, it is certain that they will not molest the whites this year, at least, and that they have a salutary dread of Gen. HARNEY. It was noticed that the old chiefs laid the blame of past matters upon the "young men," just as BRIGHAM YOUNG and the apologists of Kansas rascalities lay the blame of all misdeeds upon the "boys."

General HARNEY had a talk with the Pawnees also. He lectured them severely about their thieving, but they defended themselves by accusing the Cheyennes and Sioux of various murders and robberies. He also advised them not to retaliate upon the Cheyennes, as the latter were disposed to make peace Their knitted brows and unbroken silence gave evidence that they did not much relish this advice, but yet in their reply they promised to remain quiet, although the perfidy and blood-thirstiness of the Cheyennes was the topic upon which they most elaborately dwelt. One of them, who had been at Washington, and who displayed the medals which he had received there, urged with great skill the atrocious nature of the insults given to the whites by the Cheyennes, in spilling blood under the walls of the Fort. Indeed, Gen. HARNEY himself thought that the Cheyennes should have been prevented from attacking the Pawnee or any other nation within sight of the flag staff, and Col. MAY, who is now in command at Fort Kearney, promised that if the Cheyennes should venture again to make war near the Fort, he would chastise them. The talk with the Pawnees was the most formal and impressive of the three, and all the chiefs, without exception, gave manifestations of the weight which the General's counsel had with them, and of the fear with which they regard him.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

OHIO.

Warren, Trumbull County.—Wheat, rye, corn, oats, sugar, wool, &c., are the chief products. The prospects now are that the crops will be middling. The rust and weevil have some what injured the wheat, but it will be above an average crop. Rye is heavy. Oats and corn will be good. The wool clip was good

Ashland, Ashland County—The prospects now are favorable for wheat, corn and oats.

VIRGINIA.

Kanawha, Kanawha County.—The crop of wheat in this region of West Virginia is scarcely equal to half of that of 1857. Oats indifferent. Corn likely to afford an abundant crop.

GEORGIA.

Clayton, Rabun County.—The prospects for corn are good.

Blairsville, Union County.—Oats entirely failed owing to rust. Not half a crop of wheat. Corn promising.

MISSISSIPPI.

Houston, Chickasaw County.—The prospects for corn, cotton, wheat and oats are at present flattering for a good crop.

Calhoun County—The prospects are favorable for a fair crop of cotton, corn and wheat.

Liberty, Amité County.—The prospects now are favorable for cotton and corn both. The season has been very favorable, and the planters are looking forward to a full crop in all the uplands. The overflow of the Mississippi *bottoms* will cut off a large portion of the cotton from that section, and render the whole cotton crop not far above average.

FLORIDA.

Quincey, Gadsden County.—The prospects are very good for cotton and tobacco.

ARKANSAS.

Pine Bluff, Jefferson County.—Cotton is the staple. The prospects are now *very good* for a large crop.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	8	45	—
Flour, bbls	1,951	2,030	3,478
Wheat, bushels	27,663	450	5,903
Corn, bushels	16 029	—	17,096
Rye, bushels	5,196	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	120	100	28
Whisky, bbls	245	160	20

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market exhibits no really new feature. Stocks are ample, and assortments good. The demand is pretty brisk, mainly for such goods as are marketed by southern and southwestern buyers. Prices are sustained. Some inquiry for shipment to San Francisco has also prevailed, though no clearances hence for that market have been reported since our last; nor have any shipments been made from Boston during the week. The total quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	7,624	9,733
Since Jan. 1	115,173	133,091
Total	122,797	142,824

COFFEE—The auction sale, to day, was remarkably spirited, and the prices obtained indicated a falling off from the rates previously current. 3,600 bags Rio were disposed of, at 9¾c.@11⅞c. ℔ lb., averaging $9 73 ℔ 100 lbs. Privately, the demand has been limited, and sales have been reported of only 30 bags Java, at 15c.; 50 bags Maracaibo, on private terms; and 70 bags Rio, at 11c. ℔ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 31,816 bags, including 7,691 bags Rio, 6,200 bags Bahia, 5,607 Maracaibo, 5,350 St. Domingo, 4,150 Java, and 2,818 Laguayra. Yesterday's report, crowded out this morning, was as follows: "Rio is quoted at from 9¾c. @11¾c. ℔ lb., with a stock of only 7 691 bags in first hands. No receipts of Rio during the week. The sales of other kinds to day included 100 bags Java, within our range, 25 bags Maracaibo at 13c.; 425 bags Laguayra, inferior to prime, at 10½c@11½c.; and 25 bags St. Domingo, at 9½c. ℔ lb., usual terms. We quote: Maracaibo, 11c@13; Laguayra, 11c.@11½c.; Bahia, 9c.@9¾c.; all four months; Java, 15c.@16c., six months; and St. Domingo 9½c.@9¾c., cash, ℔ lb."

In Boston, since Tuesday last, sales have been made of 260 bags common St. Domingo at 9½c.@9¾c; 200 bags Cape and 100 bags Gonaives at 10¾c., 6 mos.; also 2,623 packets Singapore, the balance of an import, at 12c., 6 mos.; and 400 packets Manilla on private terms.

In Baltimore, during the week, there were no receipts of Coffee reported Sales—3,900 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Stock there on Saturday, 8,500 bags Rio, and 1,500 bags of other kinds.

COTTON—Only 400 bales were reported sold today, at previous nominal quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10¼	10¾
Middling	12¼	12½	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅝
Fair	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅜

DRY GOODS—HAGGERTY & Co. sold by auction to-day, an assorted catalogue, (the most important feature of which was a pretty extensive amount of linen fabrics) to a numerous company, at what was considered comparatively good prices.

DYEWOODS—Sales 125 tons St. Domingo logwood at $12 50 ℔ ton, 4 months' credit

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is steadily improving, especially for reliable brands, which continue quite scarce and in good demand; sales 11,750 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$3 95	@$4 10
Rejected Extra State	4 25	@ 4 45
Standard Superfine State	4 40	@ 4 50
Standard Extra State	4 70	@ 4 85
Superfine

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WEST END; OR THE IRISH HEIRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES—LOLA MONTEZ—THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—ZAVISTOWSKI'S WONDERFUL JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE.

BOWERY THEATRE—RICHELIEU—FOUR LOVERS FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—GINGER BLUE—EPH HORN.

JONES' WOOD—2 P. M.—MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL—FIREWORKS—COMPETITION FOR PRIZES.

PALACE GARDEN—Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue—PROMENADE CONCERT—FIREWORKS.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Europa* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Aug. 11
The *Vigo* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....Aug. 12
The *Vanderbilt* leaves N. Y. for Southampton....Aug. 14

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, with three days' later news from Europe, is now fully due at Halifax from Liverpool. There were no signs of her at 11 o'clock last night.

The arrangements for working the Atlantic Telegraph are now probably entirely completed, in which case the message of Queen VICTORIA and the response of President BUCHANAN will be transmitted some time to-day. The recording instruments connected with the cable were expected to be in perfect working order last evening. The *Niagara* continued at St. Johns yesterday, where she is taking in coal, on the completion of which she will come directly to New-York. The *Gorgon* is to run a line of soundings for the Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, from the head of Placentia Bay westward, and the *Porcupine* is to return directly to England. Yesterday Mr. FIELD, who is at St. Johns with the *Niagara*, was presented with an address by the Executive Council of Newfoundland, to which he made an appropriate reply. He also received an address from the St. Johns Chamber of Commerce, to which he replied at considerable length. Both addresses, together with the respective replies, will be found in this morning's TIMES

The good people of Fishkill celebrated the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise by a spirited demonstration, on Monday night. Speeches were made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Hon. Judge DAVIES, of the Supreme Court, and Hon. E. G. PERKIS, of Tennessee. At the close of the meeting, Mr. CHANLER and other prominent citizens were serenaded, and the affair having passed off most brilliantly, is set down as a standing topic in the neighborhood for months to come.

A telegraphic dispatch reaches us from St. Louis announcing the arrival there of a gentleman from Albuquerque, New-Mexico, in twenty-eight days, who reports that Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, with a body of filibusters to the number of eight hundred, fully armed, mounted, and with eighteen pieces of artillery, had a short time previously passed El Paso, on his way to invade Sonora. That a body of men, as stated, passed El Paso, may be true; but that they were commanded by Gen WALKER, in person, is, to say the least, highly improbable, inasmuch as at the time mentioned he was making speeches in Georgia, and on the 19th of July was in Mobile, where he wrote a letter, which was published in the TIMES, in answer to an article in the Washington *Union*.

Later news from Utah has been received, by the arrival of the Salt Lake mail at St. Joseph's, Mo. BRIGHAM YOUNG, ORSON HYDE and HEBER C. KIMBALL, were all at Salt Lake City. The Army Quartermaster had issued proposals for timber and other materials for constructing a fort in Cedar Valley, to be occupied by Gen. JOHNSTON, in command of a considerable body of troops. The 6th Infantry had been ordered to Oregon, to reinforce Col. STEPTOE.

The yacht squadron are reported at Newport, where they arrived on Monday evening. There was a spirited sail from New-London, which was most closely contested by the *Haze* and *Restless*, the latter leading her rival, and reaching the anchorage in advance. The whole party, officers and guests in the fleet, were invited to a sumptuous entertainment at Fort Adams, by Colonel MAGRUDER, after which there were a promenade, and a display of fireworks on board the yachts. They sail to-day for Martha's Vineyard, where the cruise ends, a portion of the fleet proceeding to Boston and Nahant.

The second day of the great Musical Festival at Jones' Wood passed off with even greater success, if possible, than the first. The crowd of people was certainly more numerous. To-day is the last day, and the interest will be still further enhanced by the contest among the Singing Societies, the prizes being two heavy silver goblets. The entertainments will close with another splendid exhibition of fireworks, winding up with the piece commemorative of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise.

Mr. CARPENTER, Deputy Superintendent of Police, has just prepared his Quarterly Report for the three months ending with July last. The Report states that the total number of arrests within this period was 17,328—10 477 natives of Ireland, 2,690 natives of the United States, 1,621 Germans, 666 Englishmen, 229 Scotchmen, 109 Frenchmen, &c. The arrests for intoxication take the lead, in point of numbers; disorderly conduct being next in order, and assault and battery offences next. There have been nine arrests for murder, three for arson, and two for libel. During the three months 19,072 persons have been lodged at the Station-houses; $12,495 55 taken from prisoners and lodgers. Over the Police Telegraph there have been sent, in the same period, 20,755 messages, and by this means 1,227 lost children have been restored to their parents.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health, yesterday, Dr. THOMPSON reported the arrival of the ship *Pepperell*, Capt. TWOMBLY, of Saco, Maine, from New-Orleans, with a cargo of staves for Bordeaux. She put in here in distress, having the captain and most of the crew sick of yellow fever. Four men had died on the passage. After some difficulty, twelve men were obtained and sent to her about 12 o'clock Monday night, at Lower Quarantine. The captain and four men were removed to the Marine Hospital, leaving but the cook and one of the crew, who had not sickened. The vessel had sprung a leak, and had four or five feet of water in her hold. The fresh crew put on board, pumped and proceeded to clean the vessel. She will be detained for a while in the Lower Bay, and will then be allowed to proceed on her voyage with a new crew.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday evening. Little business of importance was transacted. The Board resolved to concur with the Board of Aldermen in the appropriation made by the latter for commemorating the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and appointed a Special Committee to attend to the matter.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair, but as there was no quorum, there was no business done, and the Board adjourned until to-day at 3 o'clock.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club held a special meeting, last evening, and appointed a Committee of thirteen, to consider the propriety of uniting with the City authorities in commemorating the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise.

The Common Council of Jersey City, last evening, passed a preamble and resolutions expressing gratification at the successful laying of the Submarine Telegraph Cable, directing that when it is announced that the Queen's Message has crossed the Atlantic, a salute of a hundred guns be fired, and the city illuminated the same evening; and that the officers of the *Niagara* be invited to a public dinner on the arrival of that vessel at this port.

The trade in flour yesterday presented no really new feature. Prices of sound, reliable brands—which were most needed—favored sellers. A lively inquiry prevailed for wheat at firmer rates. Corn was depressed and drooping. Cotton was very dull. The auction sale of Rio coffee resulted unsatisfactorily. Sugars were more freely offered and were cheaper. The demand was fair at the reduced quotations. Pork was in more request at advancing prices. Common resin was also more sought after. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important alteration.

The Advance of the Allies upon Pekin.

The news from China, of which we gave full particulars in yesterday's impression, was in many respects both interesting and important. The capture of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho by English and French gun-boats establishes, we think beyond a question, the power of the Allies to compel the Emperor of China, sooner or later, to accede to their demands. The justice of these demands have been conceded by the representatives of Russia and the United States. Unfortunately, however, our Government was opposed to the hostile manner in which they were to be enforced; but any one conversant with the history of affairs in China during the past eighteen months can arrive at no other conclusion than that by force, and force alone, can the Chinese Government and people be compelled or persuaded to accept and recognize the principles of international law.

All accounts agree in stating that the forts at the mouth of the Peiho, though they were manned by some 20,000 men, were captured with the greatest ease, and the most trifling loss. The "braves" acted as they have invariably acted on similar occasions; they fought well enough as long as they were under the protection of the forts, but as soon as they perceived the Anglo-French preparations to land, they scampered away over the plain in most undignified flight. It is probable that the Chinese were only stimulated to the slight resistance they made by the long and unnecessary delay of the Allies in the Peiho before commencing active operations.

It is to be regretted that the great work of opening the Chinese Empire to civilization and commerce, commenced so vigorously by England and France, has not been carried out with equal energy. There has been much blundering, and delays caused by negotiations which, whenever attempted with the Chinese, have been worse than useless. The fleet of gun-boats, which was to back the demands of the Plenipotentiaries, was appointed to be at the mouth of the Peiho in March, but it did not arrive there till May, and by last advices, which extend to the 21st of that month, the force engaged in taking the forts was considered insufficient for the ultimate success of the enterprise. Another delay will, therefore, take place until the proper reinforcements have arrived. If the Court of Pekin should remain obstinate in its refusal to negotiate a treaty, it is to be feared that the brief season that remains for effective operations will have passed away before the object of the war is attained, and this Summer's campaign will not, therefore, be attended with any practical result. Pekin, considering the obstacles to navigation that the Peiho presents, can scarcely be reached before the sickly month of July has set in, and the Allies, with their small army, would not, we presume, risk the perils of disease. It is stated that the fleet would immediately advance up the river as far as Tien-tsin, to which point the navigation is good. Perhaps when they have arrived so near his capital, the Emperor, profiting by experience, may begin to doubt his own invincibility, and may be willing to negotiate for peace on the liberal terms which the Allies have proposed. But the chances are that his obstinacy will overcome his prudence, especially if there be any hopes of keeping off the "Barbarians" for another year.

Effects of Emancipation.

The disposition so generally evinced to sneer at the celebrations, black and white, of negro emancipation in the West Indies, is due almost more to the alleged "failure" of the event itself than to the ludicrous performances of the negro sympathizers. It is asserted right and left that, since the abolition of Slavery, property of all kinds in the British West Indies has depreciated enormously in value—that the production of sugar and other staples has undergone immense diminution—that the planters are all but ruined, and that idle, able-bodied negroes swarm in every corner of the Island, who loathe and detest all employment of any sort whatever. How far these statements are true is very hard to determine, owing to the conflicting nature of all accounts that reach us on the subject. The Islands have been the theatre of a great experiment, and those who visit them are either bitterly opposed to it, or enthusiastically favorable. One party is just as anxious that it should succeed, or appear to succeed, as the other is to fasten upon it the imputation of failure. Moreover, no lengthened and candid examination of the state of affairs has been made by anybody. All we know is derived from the results of the flying visits and cursory observation of fiery partisans; while it is, in reality, only by lengthened residence and close observation that a social problem which presents so many abnormal features as the question of labor in the West Indies, can be solved. The mere apparent diminution of production in large and striking quantities, is clearly no proof of the diminution of general prosperity. The prosperity of a country, if we know anything of what prosperity means, lies not so much in the quantity of food or spices it produces as in the measure in which the leading blessings of life are diffused amongst the mass of the people. One of the errors bequeathed us by feudalism, and which lingers to this day even in the most Democratic countries, is the habit of associating prosperity and greatness solely with the presence of large establishments—of looking for wealth in isolated masses as the best and great indication of the general wealth. The ruin of great houses, and extinction of great families, the desolation of palaces, gardens and fountains, are all bewailed as if great landowners and great planters were amongst the necessities without which the human race could not exist. For instance, the general decay of the old gentry in Ireland was for years deplored as a national misfortune, forgetful of the fact that each of those hospitable mansions owed its parks and good dinners to the privation of the most miserable peasantry in the world. A century or two ago every great oriental kingdom was full of these indications of prosperity. Every city abounded in palaces, and every palace glittered with jewels. The hot and dusty traveler had his way cheered by numberless fountains, the pious works of royal or idle munificence. But, unhappily, these were all due to the oppression of wretched rayahs or ryots, who found small compensation for their own suffering in reflecting upon the fine figure which their rulers cut in foreign eyes.

Moreover, under the afflicting pressure of dear sugar and coffee, and in presence of the deplorable spectacle of ruined planters and desolate mansion houses, we are apt to forget that if the negro did not enjoy the white man's right of working or not working, as he pleases, the freedom which has been accorded him would be, after all, only a mockery. It is just as absurd to expect black men to sacrifice their ease and comfort for the sake of supplying Europe with luxuries, as it would be to expect us ourselves. None of us, we believe, is in the habit of toiling on a farm one minute longer than he can help, or performing the smallest particle of mere labor at any time than he finds necessary; for which reason the vigorous denunciation of Jamaica negroes for not working, which we hear every day, strike us as supremely ludicrous. No man, that we have ever heard of, loves labor in itself. All of them feel it to be wearisome drudgery, which its results alone can render tolerable. If any of us could have the things we value, without working, we should all do so; and those of us who are able to supply these wants without labor, we are sorry to say, imitate the example of the West Indians, and enjoy their leisure. None of our millionaires are in the habit, so far as we know, of hoeing potatoes, or unloading vessels. We place our happiness in books, society, travel, and movements of all sorts. The negro places his in lounging under a tree with a heap of bananas and guavas beside him. We may doubt his wisdom if we please, but we have no business to doubt his right to enjoy himself after his fashion when his wants are satisfied. The cant of philanthropy is often very repulsive, but for rank absurdity commend us to the cant of commerce.

Open-Air Festivals.

There is a fashion in amusement even as in the *boudoir*. To-day we have a grand tragic revival; to-morrow, a descent to the cotemporaneous drama; at one time a mania for a certain singer; at another an intoxication for a plump and aerial *danseuse*. Managers understand these things perfectly, and generally contrive to provide for the prevailing taste. But sometimes it happens that the taste exceeds the provision made for it, and it seems to us that recently this has been the case. An old and ridiculous idea concerning the "season" haunts the minds of many excellent men. To do anything out of the "season" is with them an impossibility. Thus for three months in the Summer, where amusement would be most acceptable, there is an awful blank, a supreme desolation. In a city like New-York, with lovely suburban places all round it, and ample locomotive accommodation, there should be no such thing as a "season," except from one kind of amusement to another. With a climate that may be compared favorably with the brightest of the Italian States, and an unusual prevalence of set conditions of the atmosphere, any one would suppose that our facilities for open-air amusement were of a kind to make the thing common. It is true that in the way of private excursions and picnics we have done much. No sight is more common or pleasant than that of a number of gay barges, heading their way through the waters to some sequestered spot where their living freight may find cool shade and exhilarating breezes. Undoubtedly the relish for open-air amusement has existed in good force for many years, but the fashion of taking it handily is, we think, of modern date. The Germans, with their singing festivals and picnics, at which large numbers co operate with perfect harmony and good temper, has hitherto taken the lead. There are many things, however, in these gatherings which an American cannot appreciate. In a different direction, therefore, but with the main idea of fresh air still in the ascendancy, several gardens, of capacity more or less limited, have been started. Their success has been unequivocal; so much so, indeed, that a leading City railroad, taking a judicious hint from the prevailing taste, has caused to be constructed a number of open air cars, and undoubtedly enjoys a desirable popularity therefrom. Go where you will now, you find gardens and open spaces for "laying off." It really seems as though people were beginning to find out what a nice place New-York is, if used properly. The Festival at Jones' Wood is an evidence of how completely open-air amusement is appreciated when provided in the proper way. During the past two days that beautiful spot has been visited by many thousand persons, principally American. Mayor TIEMANN, who never neglects an opportunity to see for himself, has been a pleased spectator of the orderly scene, and expressed his admiration thereof in the warmest manner. Every one knows and feels that an entertainment to which you may take your wife and children is in itself good.

It is certain that at the present moment there is a rage for open-air recreation. During the next few years we expect to see beautiful gardens, rivaling the best in London, springing up in every direction, where music, fireworks and fresh air shall be the pleasant substitutes for opera, drama, and the other regular items of the Winter period. Our managers should turn their attention to this new branch of business.

Death of Lecompton.

Even the Washington *Union* is at last compelled to admit that the English Conference bill has been rejected by the people of Kansas. It requires a long time to receive full returns from the scattered precincts of Kansas, but the election not being close, we need feel little interest in the exact figures. On Monday, the 2d inst., the people of that Territory had their first fair chance at Lecompton, and they dealt that darling bantling of the Administration a blow which finished it. No second stroke was needed. Lecompton will never kick again. The majority against that odious instrument was not merely decisive, it was annihilating.

No attempt will be again made to impose a constitution upon a new State against the will of its people. Kansas has settled that matter completely; and we shall hardly have a future Administration so stupid as to disregard the lesson she has read to Mr. BUCHANAN.

The course of the Administration in respect to Lecompton was a budget of blunders, ending in a series of disasters. Foiled in its endeavors to force a Slavery constitution directly upon Kansas, it yielded a point. The English bill sought by indirection to accomplish the same end. Kansas was offered immediate admission and a large bribe, if her people would accept the boon with Lecompton annexed. If they refused, then their admission was to be postponed and the gift uncertain. They did not hesitate. By a majority approaching to unanimity the bribe, coupled with the hateful condition, was spurned and cast away.

Thus ends the drama of Kansas. She will somewhat longer remain a Territory. In her own good time, a constitution framed by a Convention of her choice, and ratified by the voice of her people, will be presented to Congress. Under such a constitution she will come into the Union. She will be a Free State, because her people have wisely decided against Slavery; and with their settlement of a question which chiefly concerns themselves, no other State can have any right to quarrel.

Gerrit Smith's Acceptance.

We have received a printed circular containing the correspondence between GERRIT SMITH and Messrs. IRA H. COBB, ABRAM PRYNE and WILLIAM GOODELL, the Committee appointed to apprise him of his nomination for Governor. In an elaborate reply Mr. SMITH accepts, and, although he declines a strict compliance with the resolution requesting him to stump the State, he yet promises to go into any county where he may be invited, for the purpose of being publicly catechized, provided there is a prospect of his meeting a large company of voters; and should any one review his answers, Mr. SMITH "reserves the right to review his reviewers." So Mr. S. is before the people as a candidate, under an engagement which substantially binds him to speak wherever requested to do so.

It may be recollected that in his Peterboro' speech, some two weeks ago, Mr. S. made his acceptance of the Syracuse nomination conditional. Unless the "State Mass Convention" called to nominate him should be largely attended and zealous, he declared his intention to decline, saying that he had no time left in which to busy himself with shams. The Convention turned out to be very small, only about twenty persons being recognized as qualified to vote therein, and of these only seven voting affirmatively on the resolution nominating Mr. SMITH. He, nevertheless, accepts.

In the commencement of his letter he says that public employments are not to his taste. Probably he is confident that a nomination under such auspices cannot interfere with the privacy in which he delights. His acceptance, in view of his previous declarations, and of the actual character of the Syracuse meeting, will astonish not a few of his friends. And if, on some occasion when he presents himself before the people for catechetical examination, some one should solicit from him his definition of "shams," his answer cannot fail to be regarded with much curiosity.

EXPERIMENTAL STEAMBOAT EXCURSION ON THE ERIE CANAL.—We publish, this morning, a description, by an intelligent correspondent, of the scenes which transpired in Buffalo on Saturday evening, when Gov. KING, with Commissioners RUGGLES and JAYCOX, reached that city on board a steam canal boat, from Rochester. Their arrival was appropriately made the occasion of public rejoicing, for the trip was entirely satisfactory. Addresses were made by Mayor LOCKWOOD, the Hon. GEORGE W. CLINTON, Gov. KING, the two Commissioners, Gen. B. F. BRUCE, and others. The results, as briefly stated by Mr. RUGGLES, are that a steam propeller, carrying eighty tons, ascended the Canal from Rochester to Buffalo, ninety-three miles, against a current running at least half a mile an hour, at a speed of nearly four miles an hour, and raising a wave on the banks not exceeding four inches.

We regard this as settling the question in favor of steam. Not that the first results are all that can be desired, but they prove that all desirable results are entirely practicable. On the enlarged Canal steam will supersede horse-power. It will prove cheaper; but this consideration, though decisive, is subordinate. The speed to be hereafter attained, estimated by Commissioner JAYCOX at five or six miles an hour, will conclusively settle the freight question, as between Railroads and the Canal, as in favor of the latter. This is the great advantage to be derived from steam on the Canal, and its importance is vital.

JUDGE DENIO'S MARRIAGE.—Among the personal items of the TIMES, on the 6th inst., was one announcing the marriage of Judge DENIO to a daughter of the Honorable TIMOTHY PILKIN. The news was perfectly true, and yet its announcement very naturally took the happy couple by surprise. The Judge and his bride are spending a few weeks at Long Branch, and as it is twenty-nine years since they were married, the announcement of the event was certainly quite superfluous. The item was cut from a Western paper, which probably took it from a biographical sketch of the Judge, and by some accident put it among its news paragraphs.

BRADY'S GALLERY.—The photographic gallery of Mr. BRADY in Broadway contains a collection of portraits of cotemporary celebrities which form the most interesting exhibition of art in the City. By means of his gallery in Washington he has been enabled to form a superb and unique collection of a great number of what may be called national heads, together with the portraits of all the principal members of the diplomatic *corps* in Washington. He not only gives us the portraits of our great political celebrities, but also of their wives and daughters, and thus we have both the leading men and women of the time. Thus we have Miss LANE, the President's niece, Mrs DOUGLAS, Lady NAPIER, &c. These photographs are the finest specimens of the photographic art that have been exhibited. BRADY has just commenced the publication of a series of imperial photographs. The first of the series is an excellent portrait of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, and the second is that of the "Man of the Time," Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, an admirable likeness and a most beautiful picture.

Jones' Wood Festival.

There was a very large attendance yesterday at Jones' Wood, and the second day's proceedings passed off admirably. The grounds were fuller, we think, than on the first day; certainly the enthusiasm was greater. In a musical point of view, the programme offered no novelty beyond the increased interest of a more perfect performance. The conductors, headed by Mr. MARETZEK and Mr. ANSCHUTZ, were excellent. It is generally known that the Festival owes its origin to the judgment and enterprise of Mr. MARETZEK, but it ought to be known also, that much of the success which has attended it is due to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. ANSCHUTZ. The fireworks, last night, were very fine, but the Atlantic Telegraph piece was curtailed of its fair proportions. Messrs. EDDY found it impossible to complete the entire work in time for the exhibition. A part, and a small part only, was fired. To night the second copy of this grand pyrotechnical work will be given, precisely in the same way that it was on Monday.

In every point of view, to-day promises to be the best of the series. Musically it is unusually interesting. The various singing societies contend for the prizes offered by the management, and there will be, we may anticipate, much admirable choral singing. The instrumental programme is exceedingly fine, and the fireworks, including the Telegraph piece, will be on a larger scale than on any of the previous nights.

We would suggest to the management, by the way, that it would contribute to the safety of the entertainment if carriages were strictly prohibited from going on the grass, except in the vicinity of the house. Horses and children do not go well together. Besides, it is not right that four persons in a carriage should annoy and endanger many hundreds on foot.

☞ The Long Island Railroad, as well as the New-Haven, comes in for their charge of opposition from the "pesky little steamers." The *Golden Gate* runs regularly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Catharine-slip, at 11 o'clock A. M., to Northport, Stoney Brook and Port Jefferson. On these days the Long Island Railroad reduces the fare to these places, taking passengers at a low rate, to prevent them from going by the steamer, which, notwithstanding, generally has a large number, who avail themselves of the ride to get the pure air and avoid the dust of the road.

City Items.

PORTRAIT OF SUPERINTENDENT TALMADGE.—An elegant portrait of General TALMADGE, Superintendent of Police, has just been painted at the expense of members of the Police Department. It is designed to present it to the Superintendent on behalf of the Police force, as a token of their high regard for their Chief. It is an excellent likeness. The portrait is 36 by 42 inches, has a very rich frame, and is surmounted by a public shield. The cost is $250.

CAMP MEETING.—An annual Camp-Meeting, to continue four days, under the auspices of the First and Second Congregational Churches, (colored,) is to commence at Rye Neck, Westchester County, to-morrow. The way to the place is by the Fourth-avenue cars and Twenty-seventh street—fare 40 cents, each way—and by the boat to Mamaroneck which leaves Fulton-market slip. There is a special arrangement for Sunday.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon a lad named JOHN AMOS, nine years of age, was riding on the front platform of a Second-avenue Railroad car, when he fell off in front of the car and was run over. His right foot was split in two pieces, and his left leg fractured just above the knee. He was taken to the City Hospital.

FIRE IN HAMMERSLEY-STREET.—A slight fire occurred at 1 A. M., yesterday, in the dwelling-house No. 89 Hammersley-street, occupied by Mr. JAMES CLEARY, caused by the accidental upsetting of a lighted candle. The damages did not exceed $25. No insurance.

MAD DOG KILLED.—A large and valuable dog was, Monday, attacked suddenly with hydrophobia, while following its owner on the Battery. Officer HENNESEY being called, put an end to its disagreeable pranks by shooting the animal in the head with a revolver.

Quarantine Affairs.

The ship *Pepperel*, of Saco, reported in yesterday's edition was from New-Orleans, which port she left July 23, bound to Bordeaux, with a cargo of staves. On the 7th inst., when in lat. 30° 39', lon. 70° 28', having but the chief officer, 4 men and a boy able to do duty, and the vessel leaking badly, the ship's course was altered for New-York, where she arrived Monday evening in tow of steamer *Achilles*. Capt. TWAMBLEY, SAMUEL TWAMBLEY, second officer, and four seamen were brought to the Upper Quarantine, sick. July 27, lat. 23° 59', lon. 81° 11', when 5 days out, ALLEN MCLEAN, of Nova Scotia, the carpenter, died.

At one time *all hands* were sick, and the Chief Officer, Mr. JOHN OWENS, from the 7th to the afternoon of the 9th was at the wheel, while four men and the boy worked the pumps. On her arrival she had five feet water in her hold, with a strong list to port, on account of the shifting of cargo. A gang of laborers have been sent down to her to keep her free. Mr. OWENS reports July 28, lat. 26° 19", lon. 79° 23', saw a ship to the eastward of them with colors at half-mast, supposed her to be the *Ophelia*, from New-Orleans for Leghorn.

To his Honor the Mayor, and the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

SIRS: Considered in reference to the numerous arrivals of infected vessels, and the excessive importation of pestilential diseases during the sickly Summer of 1856, and so far this season, the Quarantine facilities of this port, in many respects, are deficient; and on account of the existence of such deficiencies, more than from any other cause, are the regulations and restrictions imposed upon vessels and cargoes under quarantine, burdensome and afflictive to commerce.

The principal deficiency alluded to is the want of wharves and warehouses for the reception and mutilation of infectious cargoes, which cannot, in safety to the public health, be lightered and conveyed to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn; and now that the federal revenue officers, for the first time since Quarantine has been located on Staten Island, have refused to permit the Government wharf and storehouse at Quarantine to be used for the storage of infected cargoes, this want is complete—Quarantine is entirely destitute of such accommodations.

There are many vessels from infected ports now lying at Quarantine, and very many of the same class reported as on their way to this port, which have cargo on board too much surcharged with the virus of yellow fever, to render it proper to permit the same to be sent directly to the City; and yet, now that the Federal stores have been closed against the reception of such merchandise, and there being no other proper warehouse facilities at Quarantine or elsewhere in the port, it is obvious that these vessels must retain on board their infected cargoes till the appearance of frost, or else some expedient for the time must be resorted to for their relief.

Your honorable Board, some days since, with a view of meeting these deficiencies at Quarantine, chiefly growing out of the refusal to open the Federal stores, authorized a contractor to inspect the Quarantine grounds for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was practicable to erect temporary structures to meet these emergencies of commerce and the public health. The report being such in reference to expense, and particularly in regard to time, that it was apparent nothing could be done in that way for relief this season, the project was very properly abandoned.

But something must be done to rid these vessels of their cargoes soon after arrival. The health and commercial interests of the port alike call for a resort to some expedient to meet present wants. Commerce cannot afford to be without the use of its vessels, nor must the public health be endangered by a constant accumulation of floating pest-houses in either bay. The ordinary detention of vessels under quarantine is quite enough to be regretted, without adding to it that which might be avoided; and it is known and admitted, that if infected vessels are not discharged soon after arrival, they become more and more dangerous to approach; the infection in their holds becomes more and more intensified, the longer their cargoes are retained on board of them, or until frost shall come to purify them.

With the advice and consent of your honorable Board, sundry cargoes, not proper to be landed in New-York or Brooklyn, have been ordered to be lightered and placed on barges at Quarantine. The execution of this order suggested the thought that temporary relief to the vessels in question may be secured, at no considerable expense, by using as storehouses, the hulks of some old large ships, which are only fit for the purpose, and which can be permanently and safely anchored in either bay. Of the class of cargoes referred to, of course, that which is the least infected should be ventilated in the Upper Bay, and that to which the poison adheres with the greatest tenacity, should be aired and purified below the Narrows.

I respectfully submit the foregoing statements for the consideration of the Board, and recommend that steps be immediately taken to anchor suitable hulks at Quarantine, to be used as storehouses for infected cargoes which are not permitted to come directly to the City. Respectfully, your ob'dt servant,

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, Aug. 10, 1858.

Card from John Graham, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: You are in error in your editorial, of this morning as to the scene you speak of occurring *in Court—when Justice Osborn was holding Court.* This is not so. It was after the Magistrate had made the announcement that, until Mr. ASHMEAD (LESLIES' counsel) arrived, no further proceedings would or could be taken. It is true Justice OSBORN was sitting in the room at the time, but as a mere individual and not in his judicial capacity.

Justice OSBORN did all he could to prevent any collision, and, after things had quieted down, called me aside and administered a gentlemanly, yet firm, rebuke to me.

It cannot be that your journal would do intentional injustice to a Magistrate, who is generally believed and conceded to be the most experienced and best qualified for his place of any in our State. Believing that your criticisms will always found themselves upon the truth, I have no doubt you will correct the mistake you have fallen into on the present occasion. Yours, JOHN GRAHAM.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1858.

General Maximo Jerez, the New Nicaraguan Plenipotentiary—Why he should have a Cordial Reception at Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In October, 1856, the Guatemala forces under General ZAVALA, assisted by a few Nicaraguan serviles, attacked the city of Granada, beseiged the American Minister in his house, tore down the United States flag, calling upon the United States representative to come out that they might kill him, and drink his heart's blood.

On the same day, two missionary ministers of the Gospel, an American merchant and a young lad were taken prisoners. General ZAVALA ordered these prisoners to be taken to the Guatemalean camp that they might be protected and cared for; the officer who had them in charge was a blood-thirsty wretch; he disobeyed orders, and took his prisoners to the quarters of the Nicaraguans, where they were most brutally murdered. Afterwards the young daughter of one of these missionaries was violated by officers and men in presence of the dead body of her murdered father.

The merchant had long been established in Granada, and was well known to the Nicaraguans as a man of peace, who had never mixed in the politics of the country, or taken any part in any revolution. The very men by whom he was murdered had partaken of his hospitality and eaten his salt.

These fiends, who did these deeds *were under the immediate command of* General MAXIMO JEREZ, now on a diplomatic mission from MARTINEZ and MORA to the President of the United States.

By all means, let him have a cordial reception at Washington.

HOBOKEN, Tuesday, Aug 10, 1858.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official List of the Accepted Bids for the Ten Million Loan.

Cabinet Movements—Time of the Departure of the Paraguay Expedition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The following is an official list of the accepted bids for the Ten Millions Loan:

	Amount.	Per ct. prem.
JAMES M. TOWNSEND, New-Haven	$100,000	5
U. S. Trust Co., New-York	200,000	4.65
	100,000	4.77
	50,000	4.81
	50,000	4.96
	50,000	5.02
	50,000	5.07
Thomas J. Abbott	6,000	6
City Banks, New-Haven	20,000	4.30
	20,000	4 56
	20,000	4.81
	20,000	5.08
E. S. Munroe, New-York	20,000	4.26
	20,000	4.51
Carroll, Livingston & Son, N. Y.	9,000	4.12½
	100,000	4.25
	100,000	4.37½
	100,000	4 50
	100,000	4.62½
Hoffman & Ten Broeck, New-York	10,000	4.25
	10,000	4.40
	10,000	4.55
	10,000	4 70
	10,000	4.85
	10,000	5
	10,000	5 10
Bank of the Metropolis, New-York	9,000	4.12½
	50,000	5.
Chubb, Brothers	100,000	4.14
	100,000	4.54
	100,000	5.04
Joseph Fowler	5,000	5.
Bank of Commerce, New-York	550,000	5.07
	500,000	5.37
	50,000	4.53
Cammann & Co., New-York	300,000	4.35
	250,000	4.76
	100,000	5.02
	50,000	5 33
	50,000	5 52
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	100,000	4.29
	100,000	4.54
	100,000	4.74
	100,000	4.84
	100,000	5.04
Cronise & Co., Philadelphia	20,000	4.29
	20,000	4.54
	20,000	4.74
	20,000	4.84
	20,000	5.04
Continental Bank, New-York	50,000	4 25
Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York	100,000	4.26
	100,000	4 51
	100,000	4.76
State Bank of Troy, New-York	5,000	6.03
	5 000	6.53
	5,000	6.89
	5,000	7.08
Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, N.Y.	50,000	4 21
	50,000	4.82
	50,000	4 41
	50,000	4 52
	50,000	4.61
	50,000	4.72
	50,000	4.81
	50,000	4.91
	50,000	5.01
G. S. Robins & Sons, New-York	500,000	5.05
	500,000	5.27
	500,000	5.52
	500,000	5.78
Bank of the Republic, New-York	100,000	5
H. I. Seaman, New-York	25,000	5
Drevor & Colgate	200,000	4.53
	100,000	4.61
	100,000	4.81
	100,000	5.08
Marle & Kanz	18,000	4.12½
	50,000	4.25
	50,000	4.30
	50,000	4.40
	103,000	4.50
	50,000	4.56
	70,000	4.75
	50,000	4.76
	10,000	5.
	250,000	5.01
	25,000	5.06
	25,000	5.26
	20,000	5.50
Seamen's Bank for Savings	20,000	5 25
	20,000	5
	20,000	4.78
	20,000	4.59
	20,000	4.25
New-Haven Bank	20,000	4.50
Savings Bank, Baltimore	50,000	5
Howland & Aspinwall, New-York	100,000	4 52
	100 000	4.77
	100,000	5.03
	100 000	5.27
	50,000	5 52
Hoguet & Boell, New-York	50,000	4.36
	50,000	4.51
	30,000	4.76
	20,000	5.01
R. W. Montgomery	20,000	4.75
Tallmadge & Manly	50,000	4.25
	50,000	4.50
	50,000	4.75

duty indicated by the other part of the law, which requires the selection of a model. They would remark, however, that all the models presented for competition evinced highly creditable mechanical ingenuity in devising plans for the alteration of muzzle-loading to breech-loading arms The limited trials which it was in the power of the Board to make, do not give sufficiently decisive results of the superiority of one arm over the others to authorize the Board to pronounce that any old arms altered to breech-loaders, nor indeed that any breech loading arms, will be as efficient and suitable for troops generally as our United States muskets and rifles. The only way to determine this point positively will be to resort to the conclusive test of trial by troops in actual service. Indeed, the limited amount appropriated for the alteration seems to indicate that this was the intention of the law." As heretofore stated, the Board select Mossr's model, inasmuch as it differs from the others by including the new and untried principle of a primed metallic cartridge, which may, on actual trial, be found of advantage; and they recommend that the appropriation, or so much of it as the Secretary of War may deem necessary for the purpose of trial by troops in service, be applied to the alteration of old United States arms to breech loading arms upon Mossr's model, with certain modifications suggested by him.

The Board adopted the following programme for testing the arms: For accuracy, twenty shots at one hundred yards, and twenty at six hundred yards; for rapidity of execution, twenty rounds; for penetration, three rounds at a series of inch pine plank, one and a half inches apart, and at a distance of thirty yards.

The result, in accuracy, stood thus: first, Storm; second, Sharp; third, Joslyn; fourth, Morse; fifth, Maynard; sixth, Merrill.

For Endurance—All the arms stood well with Mossr's, which missed fire twenty-seven times in consequence of an improper adjustment of the tube of the cartridges, for which he accounts in a letter to the Board. The lever of Sharpe's also worked with difficulty; and the closing of the breach cut off from each cartridge a small portion of powder which was spilt on the ground.

For Rapidity—Morse 20 rounds in 3' 40"; Storm 2' 10"; Maynard 4' 17"; Merrill 2' 25"; Sharpe 2' 49"; Joslyn 2' 55".

For Penetration—Morse, 12.635 inches; Joslyn, 10, 833; Storm, 11.500; Maynard, 11,291; Merrill, 12-583; Sharp, 10,583.

The charge of powder was seventy grains for each of the four altered muskets, and sixty for each of the two altered rifles.

Later from Utah.

A FORT TO BE BUILT IMMEDIATELY IN CEDAR VALLEY—TROOPS FOR OREGON.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, dated the 7th inst., per U. S. Express to Booneville, says the Salt Lake mail has arrived. Brigham Young, Orson Hyde and Heber Kimball had returned to the city.

Capt. Dickinson, Quartermaster of the Army, had issued proposals for timber and materials for building a fort in Cedar Valley, which when completed will be occupied by General Johnston in command of the Tenth Infantry, Phelps' Battery and Second Dragoons, as the head-quarters of the Utah forces.

The Sixth Infantry had been ordered to Oregon to reinforce Colonel Steptoe.

The volunteer batallion under command of Colonel Bee, left on the 19th ult. for Fort Leavenworth, where they will be mustered out of the service.

Robbery of the Hatters' Bank of Bethel, Conn.

Bridgeport, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The Hatters' Bank of Bethel, Connecticut, was entered and robbed, between Saturday night and Monday morning, of $6,000 in specie, $1,300 in bills of other banks, and $78 000 in bills of their own issue. The entrance was effected through the bottom of the vault. The robbery was not discovered until last night, on account of the inability to open the vault yesterday. The officers caution the public against using the bills of the bank at present.

Dinner to Gov. Chase of Ohio.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Governor Chase, of Ohio, received a complimentary dinner at the Parker House yesterday afternoon from the leading Republicans. Gov. Banks presided.

The bark *Hebron*, at Quarantine from New Orleans, had one death on her passage, and four of her crew have been sent to the hospital.

Burning of the Steamer Edward Manning.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug 10.

The steamer *Edward Manning* caught fire and burned to the water's edge at Alton yesterday. Loss about $23 000. The boat was insured for $11,000 in Pittsburg offices.

Republican Nomination for Congress.

Saco, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The Republican Convention for the First District assembled here to-day, and nominated D. E. Somers for Congress.

Peace Commissioners Enroute to Washington.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug 9.

Governor Powell and Major McCulloch, the Utah Peace Commissioners, arrived here last night and proceeded East in the early train this morning.

Sailing of the Europa.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* sails from this port for Liverpool *vid* Halifax at noon to-morrow. Her mails close at 9.30 A. M. All dispatches handed in to the Telegraph, No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here by 11 A. M., will be promptly forwarded.

Non-Arrival of the Cunard Steamer Niagara.

Halifax, Tuesday, Aug. 10—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the Cunard steamship *Niagara*, now due at this port, with three days later news from Europe. Weather calm and densely foggy.

Halifax, Tuesday, Aug. 10—11½ P. M.

The weather still continues very foggy, and it is unlikely that the Cunard steamer from Liverpool will arrive to-night.

Southern Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The United States Mail steamer *Florida* arrived in sixty hours from New-York to her wharf—all well.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at 5 o'clock this day.

Charleston, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

The screw steamship *Atlanta*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at 10 A. M. this day.

Reported Movements of Fillibusters against Sonora.

[The following dispatch, received from the telegraphic agent of the Associated Press, is manifestly incorrect, and as it may be widely circulated, we publish it for the purpose of giving it contradiction. In the early part of last month General Walker was making speeches in Georgia, and on the 19th he was in Mobile. It is, therefore, clearly impossible that the General, rapid as his movments are, could at the same time be at El Paso with 800 armed men, *en route* for Sonora.—Ed.]

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 9.

Mr. Cronin, who arrived here last night from Albuquerque in a twenty-eight days' passage, reports that Gen. William Walker, with a large body of fillibusters, had a short time previously passed El Paso, *en route* to Sonora. His force amounted to eight hundred men, all mounted, and armed with Minnie rifles and Colt revolvers. They had also eighteen field pieces. Col. Titus, the Kansas hero, joined Walker at El Paso.

Mr. Cronin met another body of fillibusters on the Pawnee fork of the Arkansas River, on their way to join Walker. They numbered nearly four hundred men, and were all mounted and thoroughly armed.

Mr. Cronin also met on the Pawnee Fork from ten to twenty thousand Indians, who were receiving their annuities from Col. Burt.

A Healthful Location for Involuntary Emigration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has often occurred to me, and the more I reflect upon the subject, the more I am convinced of its salutary influence upon the floating rascality of the whole United States, that a penal colony in the Pacific Ocean would be the grand *safety-valve* for all the convictions for criminal offences, such as manslaughter, arson, burglary, rape or other heinous crimes. The number of rascals who have served out their terms in the State Prison, the number of those who have been pardoned out through the criminal weakness of governors and returned to their old occupations of crime, the fearful amount of full-grown and adolescent rascality pervading this and other large cities, admonishes the respectable and thinking portion of our population, that criminal evils "have increased, are increasing and must be diminished." The Police of this great City ought to be doubled, and then I believe it would only equal its proportion, relatively, to that of London; and we must administer a more summary and unquestionable punishment to the wrong doers. The laxity of punishment for the crimes committed furnishes a premium for repetitions of the enormities—the audacity of these villains, many of whom roam in class for each other's protection, gives a most unwelcome indorsement to the current belief that this is the worst governed city in the Union; and do not the nightly exhibitions of its crimes, as reported daily, establish much of its truth? What man or woman is safe from the robber, the ruffian and the brute after nightfall, unless it be in Broadway and one or two other well-lighted streets? How comes it that ticket swindlers should be allowed year after year to flourish with impunity? What has become of the law that was initiated in our Legislature a year or two since, and I believe passed (possibly I am in error in the latter respect, though I ought not to be for the sake of good government) to mete out the punishment to these cruel and graceless scamps. Who dare cross the Park in the evening? Where is the guarantee for protection from theft, from murder, from highway robbery or from insult? I was born in the City of New York, and have lived in its neighborhood over half a century. In my young days I never knew what it was to be afraid when darkness had spread its pall over my home. I could walk the streets alone with impunity; and although a puny and delicate boy, I was considered a safeguard for my sisters on occasions of our evening visits.

Mr. Editor, we live in strange and fearful times, and I see no effectual remedy except in what I propose, because when the vicious population of the whole country shall be made to understand that when once transported for crimes, the Pacific shall be their future and permanent home, much, very much, in my opinion, will have been done to strike a terror into the evil doer. There is not a shadow of reason why a convict should ever live in our midst; the taint of dishonesty is ever present to him and "State Prison bird" is ever whispering it to his ear, looking it to his eye, and smiting his soul with recollection, if he be a remorseful man. His wife and children share the contumely and they become, measurably, outcasts; but in a penal colony, settled by representatives of crime, "the pot could not call the kettle black."

Now what I propose is this, that the Government of the United States should purchase a large island, having an eye to its salubrity and agricultural resources, (commerce would follow as a sequence,) provide it with such government, semi-military, and laws as shall conduce to the welfare and well-being of its *involuntary* emigrants; then allow each State to send thither criminals through the channel to be provided by the General Government, each State bearing its ratable proportion of transportation and support of the colony; the expense to the States individually for the support of their criminals would be very much lessened, because aggregated, and society be rid of the *second* and *third editions* of these "Monsieur Tonsom."

W. A. H.

Free Colleges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In your issue of the 29th ult., you publish a communication commenting very unfairly on the following passage in the account of the late Commencement of Hobart Free College, which appeared in your columns on the 12th ult. "On one ground particularly does this institution challenge attention and interest—it is a *free College*. It offers a thorough College education, equal to the best that our Eastern Colleges can give, and it offers it without money and without price."

The object of this reference to Eastern Colleges was simply to furnish an intelligible standard of comparison. And I maintain, that it states no more than the simple truth. For the course of study is, and has been for years, the same as that of the New-England Colleges. In mathematics it has been even higher; for the *Calculus* has been here a part of the *required* course, whereas in most Eastern Colleges it has been left *optional*. In the Greek and Latin the course is as ample, the amount read as great, and in thoroughness I should not be afraid to challenge a comparison with the best results of Eastern teaching. In the department of Philosophy—under which I rank Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Political Philosophy, Political Economy, &c.,—I know no Institution, East or West, where the course is so extensive and thorough.

For giving instruction in these and other studies, Hobart College has a precedence. Four Professors, an Assistant Professor and a Fellow and Tutor. And where classes are not so large as to require division, this is a *corps* sufficient to give instruction in the studies of the prescribed course. The majority of these gentlemen have devoted a large part of their lives to their present duties, and enjoy, in a high degree, the confidence of the public as able and thorough instructors, who would not suffer in a comparison with their brother officers in any of our Colleges East or West.

As to the *free system* for Colleges, I admit that *it is an experiment*. But suppose it to be an experiment—is it not a very generous one? Has it not a more important aim? Was not your first correspondent justified in saying that the College, on this ground, should challenge *attention and interest?* Your late correspondent does not think well of free Colleges "This system of free tuition," says he, "carries with it the idea of charity, of which some independent minds would be unwilling to become the recipients." Does not the same objection apply to our common Schools? The Rev. Dr. Barnard, President of the University of Mississippi, in his recent address at Yale College, went for "Free Schools, Free Academies, *Free Colleges* and Free Universities." And those at Geneva who are best informed, are very decided in their convictions that the experiment of a free college has in this instance worked well. It has given a moral support to the government of the institution. It has attracted the poor. It has not repelled the rich. And there is, as a matter of fact, about the same intermingling of rich and poor here as in colleges which are not free. This point I deem very important for the successful working of the experiment. Your correspondent's second objection is that a strong incentive to exertion is taken away, where the increase of students would add to the labors, but not to the salaries, of the Professors. To refute this objection, let us appeal to the results of our common school system. Have the teachers of our common schools ever been found shirking their duty because their salaries were fixed, and a higher devotion would not increase them? How is it with the Professors at West Point? Have they ever been accused of being laggards? Perhaps this is the reason why they send off so many unfortunate young gentlemen every year. The naughty Professors want to get rid of the trouble of teaching them!

Your correspondent again objects to a free college, as making education too cheap. He says: "A very cheap thing is too apt to be lightly esteemed and little sought for." Need I do more to refute this position than to refer again to the Common School system of New-York and New England And is not a free College the fitting crown to complete and give the fullest effect to such a system?

To return from this general discussion, let me correct two misrepresentations of your correspondent, and I shall have done. He says that "The quarterly bill of incidentals" and "fines imposed here, nearly equal the quarterly tuition bill in other colleges." Now, this is utterly wide of the truth. *Tuition and room rent* are absolutely free. But five dollars a term are charged each student to meet the expenses incurred for Janitor's services, printing of catalogues and the like. This is a fixed sum. The "incidentals" and "fines" are in every College a thing distinct from, and an addition to, the regular term bill." The amount of these will, of course, depend almost wholly on the conduct of the student himself. In Hobart College I have known but few fines imposed. The total number last term for all the students certainly did not exceed three or four The *animus* of your correspondent is clearly shown in what he says about "boys." But what are the facts of the case? The average of the class of 18 which graduated at Hobart College in 1857, was 22; and the average age of the class of 18 graduated July 1, 1858, was 21½. Are these graduates boys or *men?* What Eastern College can show a higher average age?

Finally, the College at Geneva, chartered in 1822, and graduating its first class of *six* in 1826, takes rank among the oldest Colleges of the State. Its fortunes, in time past, have been various, but its well-secured endowment and the confidence with which it has inspired its friends and the public in general, render its future success a matter of certainty.

A FRIEND OF TRUTH.

Fulton Market Rats.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed some time since in your valuable paper an interesting article describing the different Markets, with things new and old connected with them. Especially was I pleased with the account of the rats and their feats. But it strikes me that you omitted (whether intentionally or for want of facts) to give your readers the history of another most important animal that infests Fulton Market, a brief description of which may not be uninteresting to your readers if published. Of this (not new) breed or stock we are unable, for want of time, to give a history of his ancestors; but of himself and his phrenological developments, were he introduced into a room darkened, the deficiency of those organs that bespeak the man would as much confound the professor where to place this singular genus—whether with the rat species wholly, or crossed with the bull dog or fox—as it would some of those poor vegetable women where to look for a remuneration of truck missing, and not found under the head of cash or credit. A singular characteristic of this animal is, that although he will not be found associating with the quadrupeds under the floor, he nevertheless rejoices in his retreat under the *Flagg*. His food and table delicacies not being subject to cost, but pilfered, by littles, in levies on his supporters, you may imagine are not tastelessly arranged, but consist in all the delicacies the changes of the seasons produce.

Unlike the rat, he is not particular as to the selection. Meats, vegetables, poultry of all kinds, game, eggs, fish and fruits in all their different varieties are his constant delight; the cost of which, if paid by our City Comptroller, would almost reach the salary of the present Clerk. These nibblings, also, are not off second quality cuts, as the butchers, poultry, fish, vegetable, butter and fruit dealers can testify. You may ask with surprise, how are these depredations committed—openly, or in the night? The rat pilfers by stealth, but not so the other.

Hush cries the mighty *politician*, hold thy tongue,
For thou art weak and I am strong.

One question, Mr. Editor, and I will not trifle longer with your patience. Is it policy to increase the breed of this singular animal, or shall he be retained alone as the wonder of his species? Fulton Market only lacks an addition of a gentlemen's General Furnishing House, which perhaps Mr. Comptroller Flagg will be kind enough to intercede in establishing, that, as a last resort, those sufferers who have no other remedy may succeed in giving him the outward appearance of a man, if clothes will hide the deformities of nature, but let him know that whoever engages in this speculation must also bleed.

Yours, MUM.

American Industrial Association—Italian Refugees.—The regular meeting of the Board of Directors was held on the 6th inst., at the Office of Ex Governor Clark, President of the Association, who took the Chair.

The Corresponding Secretary presented the following report:

Nothing worthy of special notice has occurred in the business operations of the Association since the last meeting. During the harvest weeks the demand for field laborers exhausted the supply. This season being over, the labor market is again stagnant, and few applications are now made at the office for any description of laborers. A few days since a number of Italian emigrants, at the instance of the Italian Society, applied for employment. These men came recently from England, where, as their testimonials proved, they for several years supported themselves by their industry. They had been political prisoners in Italy, and, on their release, took refuge in England. With the hope of improving their condition, they have now sought the friendly shores of these United States. The Secretary regrets that no employment has been procured for them at the office of the Association. No opportunities are open, except in the West, and the Association has not at present the means of sending them thither. A large number of Italian refugees have, from first to last, come under the care of the Association, and, with scarcely an exception, they have proved worthy beneficiaries. The project of colonizing them has several times been brought under the consideration of the Board, and the hope is entertained that it may yet be accomplished. A horticultural colony, located within striking distance of this City, formed of these intelligent and industrious exiles, who would raise fruit and vegetables for the New-York market, would prove a benefit. In the prosecution of the philanthropic object contemplated by the Association—that of finding employment in the West for such of the industrious worthy poor as may be unable to obtain remunerative employment in the City, and aiding to reach a distant and more favorable locality, the Directors have ample encouragement. There is a growing conviction in the public mind, that this is the true way to assist the poor. The plans, as well as the objects of the Society, wherever they have been examined, are cordially approved; and if the present Board of Directors will, as faithful laborers, be content to "bear the burden and heat of the day," they will succeed in establishing on a permanent basis one of the most useful institutions of benevolence in our City. D. R. THOMASON,
Corresponding Secretary.

The following is an abstract of the Superintendent's Report:

Receipts	$258 41	Disbursements	$243 86
Assets	108 43	Liabilities	82 15

Situations procured for 85 males and 22 females.

On motion it was resolved, that the Superintendent's Report, with the books, be referred to the Treasurer for examination.

On motion, resolved, That the portion of the Secretary's Report, relating to the colonizing of the Italian Refugees be referred to a committee to report at the next meeting. The committee were Mr. Theodore Dwight, General G. Ayezzana and the Secretary.

On motion, resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of appointing an agent to visit the West, for the purpose of making known the objects and plans of this Association, forming auxiliary societies and appointing local agents. The committee were Messrs. Dwight, Ayezzana and Stein.

Convention of Colored People.—The Presbyterian and Congregational Convention will meet, agreeably to adjournment, in the Talcott street Congregational Church, in the City of Hartford, Connecticut, on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1858, at 8 o'clock P. M., and will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. Amos N. Freeman, moderator of the last Convention. It is expected that all colored pastors and ministers of the above denomination in the United States will be present with statistical reports, and that each Church will be represented by a lay delegate. The Pastor and Deacons of Talcott-street Church will receive the delegates on the day of opening.

H. M. Wilson, Clerk. A. N. FREEMAN, Moderator.

Hatters' Bank of Bethel, Conn., Robbed of $86,000—No Clue to the Burglars.—Between Saturday night and Sunday morning some burglars broke into the Hatters' Bank of Bethel, Conn., blew open the safe and carried away $86,000, in bills and specie, belonging to the Bank. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrators of the robbery. The President of the Bank arrived in this City yesterday, and consulted with Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, who has detailed several of his men to aid in ferretting out the burglars, and, if possible, recover the stolen money.

Duel at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Delta, August 4.

A hostile meeting took place yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, near the Half-way-House, between Mr. Joseph T. Howell, of the City, and Colt Henry, formerly of the United States Army, but more recently of the Nicaraguan Army. The weapons used were Colt's pistols, navy size; distance ten paces. Col. Henry was wounded in the left arm, and in the upper part of the abdomen. The latter wound was for a time considered mortal, but we learn that strong hopes are entertained as to his recovery.

The agreement was that both should fire after the word "Fre," and to continue firing at will until stopped by the seconds. We learn that two shots were fired when the second of Col. Henry cried "Stop" Col. Henry, however, fired his third shot, which was returned by Mr. Howell, when the second of Mr. Howell also cried "Stop," but Mr. Howell again raised his pistol, and fired the fourth time. There was considerable excitement among the bystanders, there being about one hundred and fifty persons present, and a cry of "Foul play" was raised. Mr. Howell stated that he did not hear the command to stop; and was willing to fight any one else on the ground. Some one made a motion to accept his challenge, but was prevented. We learn that the principals shook hands before taking their places.

Mr. Howell was arrested early in the day yesterday, charged with some offence foreign to the duel, but was released on bail shortly afterwards. We were unable to learn the cause of the difficulty.

Commencement of the University of Vermont

The fifty-fourth Commencement of the University of Vermont took place at Burlington, from the 4th to the 7th. The weather was fine, and the people assembled in crowds from the adjacent towns The exercises commenced by a Baccalaureate Sermon by President Pease, Sabbath afternoon. His text was "Ye are the light of the world." The anniversary exercises of the Society for Religious Inquiry took place Sabbath evening, before a crowded house. The oration was pronounced by the Rev S. Harris, D. D., of Bangor Theological Seminary. His subject was: "How can we individually attain the great results of life?" Tuesday forenoon was occupied by the celebration of the Literary Societies. The orator for the occasion was the Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y. For two hours he held the undivided attention of a crowded house. He chose for his subject, "A View of the Law of Gradual Growth and Cumulation, which is found in all History." Tuesday afternoon the Associated Alumni held their Anniversary, when the Rev. Mr. Cutler, of Worcester, Mass., delivered an Oration upon the subject of "Genius and Common Sense, and their relations to each other." Tuesday evening the Junior Exhibition came off. Wednesday was Commencement proper. The addresses of the Graduating Class were well written Twenty-five took the honors of the College. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on James Melville Gillis, of Washington, D. C.; that of D. D. on the Rev. J. H. Myers, of Plainfield, N. J.; and that of Honorary M. D. upon Lyman Rix, of Sharon. A levee at the Lake House closed the performances.

The "Prize Ring"—English Buffers in the Field.—Two burly Englishmen, who, we are told, have been contestants in the prize ring of Liverpool, and one of whom boasts of having fought the "Dublin Chicken," and having been two years in the Crimea, were arrested yesterday (after a desperate struggle, in which themselves and the police were very roughly handled) by officers Hamilton, Wray and Knox, of the Mayor's police, having been engaged in a regular scientific fight on the bank of the Alleghany River, under the railroad bridge. Their names are Francis Craft and Jack Williams. They had fought several rounds before the police were aware of their operations, and when the latter came upon them, one of them resisted in every manner, until they were entirely disabled. Craft appears to have been unaware of the illegality of prize fights in these parts, and says they were merely contending in the present instance to ascertain who was the best man. He says he has fought seven prize fights in his life, and can beat any man of 140 pounds that he has yet seen here. Craft came off victor in this instance, and although making it a very difficult thing for the constables to bring him to the Tombs, he apologized very sincerely when he came to understand perfectly that they were officers of the law. There was a large crowd gathered on the spot, and some appeared to think the officers acted too harshly with the offenders, but the resistance rendered their treatment justifiable. They were let off with a reasonable penalty, on promising not to offend again, and to leave the city within a short time.—*Pittsburg Gazette, 9th.*

The Kirkpatrick Murder Case in Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia *News*, of yesterday, says:

"Yesterday morning the Jury, in the case of the Kirkpatricks, came into Court, and signified their readiness to render a verdict. The Court was crowded inside and out, and the most intense anxiety was manifested by those present. The names of the Jurors being called, and the Foreman being asked if they had agreed upon a verdict, replied that they had; they found Robert B. and Sarah Kirkpatrick guilty on the twelfth and thirteenth counts of the bill of indictment, and not guilty on all the others; Josiah G. Jones and Elizabeth Yardley not guilty on all the counts of the bill of indictment The verdict was a surprise to those who had believed from the first that the Jury would not agree. When the verdict had been rendered, Mr. Brewster asked time to prepare reasons for a new trial, which was granted. He said the defendants were under simple bail for their appearance at any time when wanted. The Court said the bail was sufficient. The parties then left the Court-room, the crowd following into the Square.

The Turf for 1858.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday, Aug. 10. Match $400; mile heats, best 3 in 5.

W. McRoberts, b. m. *Fanny Fern*	1	1	1
D. Kehoe, b. g. *Pilot*	2	2	2

Time—2:52¾, 2:47¾, 2:44¾.

Pilot was the favorite $100 to $50 previous to starting; the knowing ones fell heavily, as *Fanny* won the race in three straight heats. There was a large attendance present on the Course.

Trotting at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Tuesday, July 20, 1858 Purse and stake $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. T. Walton, b. g. *Jack Potter*	1	1	1
J. Springstead, bk. g. *Geo. Dawson*	2	2	2

Time—2:37, 2:39, 2:36.

Friday, July 23, 1858.—Purse and stake $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

D. T. Walton, b. g. *Jack Potter*	1	1	1
J. Springstead, bk. g. *Geo. Dawson*	2	2	2

Time—2:45, 2:43, 2:39¾.

Trotting at Pittsburg, Penn.—Thursday, July 23, 1858. Purse $50; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

S. Kays, bk. g. *Indian Bill*	2	1	2	1	0 1
S. Beitler, bk. g. *Sam Beitler*	1	2	1	2	0 2
D. Woodruff, gr. g. *Gray Bill*	dist.				

Time—3:02, 3:04, 2:58, 3:00, 3:02.

Trotting at Milwaukee.—Cold Spring Course, Saturday, July 17, 1858, match $100 a side, mile heats, in harness.

L. Rowell's b. g., *Limber Jim*	1	1	
B. Silvernail's b. g., *Tom Trouble*	2	2	

Time—2:50, 2:52.

Trotting at Boston, Mass.—Lynn Trotting Park, Thursday, July 29, 1858, match $100, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness.

J. M. Glue, b. g., *Black John*	1	1	1
D. Hobart, g. m., *Nelly Gray*	2	2	2

Time—2:44, 2:50, 2:51.

Trotting at North Bridgewater, Mass.—Wednesday, July 21, 1858, match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

T. Longwaite's b. g., *Flying Jack*	1	1	1
M. Healy, b. m., *Nancy Dunbar*	2	2	2

Time—2:56, 2:55, 2:54.

Same day, match $100, one mile and repeat, in harness.

H. Rogers' b. g., *Tom Crocker*	1	1
N. Snyder's ch. g., *Flying Childers*	2	2

Time—3:04, 3:06.

Trotting at Chicago.—Garden City Course, Tuesday, July 27, 1858, purse $100, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

O. Dimick's b. m., *Lady Jane*	2	2	1	1
Mr. Colvin's *Chicago Chief*	1	1	2	2
S. Anderson's s. g., *Speckled Trout*	distanced.			

Time—2:48½, 2:49, 2:51, 2:47½, 2:50.

Garden City Course, Wednesday, July 21, 1858, match $200, mile heats, in harness.

G. Bidwell, g. m., *Gipsey Queen*	1	2	1
O. Dimick, b. g., *Ripton*	2	1	2

Time—2:47, 2:44, 2:44.

Brighton Course—Wednesday, July 28, 1858.—Purse $75 for gentlemen's road horses, mile heats, best three in five. Wagon and driver to weigh 350 pounds, and owners to drive.

G. Taussell, b. b. *Ten Broeck*	1	1	1
S. H. Tubrill, s. g. *Billy Fox*	3	3	2
E. Moore, s. g. *Prairie Boy*	2	2	3
G. Mansur, b. g. *Mansur*	drawn.		

Time—2:53, 2:53, 2:53.

Brighton Course—July 29, 1858.—Purse $75, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. Patsick, b. g. *Ripton*	2	1	1
R. H. Champlin, blk. g. *Little Wonder*	1	2	2
W. Colvin, b. g. *Chieftain*	drawn.		

Time—3:03, 2:55¾, 2:55, 3:00¾.

Same Track—July 30, 1858.—Purse $100, mile heats, to harness.

Mr. Dimick, *Post Boy*	1	1	2	1
Mr. Colvin, p. g. *Chicago Chief*	2	2	3	0
Mr. ——, *Stranger*	3	3	1	0

Time—2:50, 2:54, 2:59, 2:49.

Garden City Course—Wednesday, July 22, 1858.—Match Purse $25, inside stake; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

S. H. Purrell, s. g. *Billy Fox*	2	2	1	1	1
D. Palmer, b. g. *Hector*	3	3	2	3	3
Mr. Merrick, b. m. *Lady Vane*	1	1	3	2	2
Mr. Kelly, b. m. *Walter*	4	4	4	dr'n.	
G. Bidwell, s. m. *Tempest*	drawn.				

Time—2:50, 2:50, 2:46½, 2:47, 2:51.

Pacing at Easton, Md.—Wednesday, July 28, 1858.—Match $200, quarter of a mile heats, best three in five.

C. L. Lecompte, g. g. *Bates*	1	1	1
E. D. Nute, s. d. *Ned Forrest*	2	2	2

Time—Not taken.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The Yacht Squadron at Newport.

The New-York Yacht Squadron arrived at Newport on Saturday evening. The *Widgeon*, bearing the Commodore's flag, was boarded at the anchorage shortly after their arrival, by Colonel Magruder, who politely invited the officers and guests of the squadron to an entertainment at Fort Adams, on Tuesday afternoon There was to be a drill, followed by a promenade, supper, &c. The Commodore of the fleet had issued orders for the yachts to form in line at 5 P. M., on the day of the fete, in front of the fort, and fire a salute. The fleet would be illuminated by fire-works in the evening. To-day the fleet starts for Edgartown on a fishing excursion. Here the cruise will come to an end, as a portion of the yachts will depart thence for Boston and Nahant. The sail from New-London to Newport, it is said, possessed all the interest and excitement of a regatta. The schooners *Haze* and *Restless* contested the race quite sharply, the *Restless* leading the way, and reaching the anchorage first. The *Restless* has proved herself a good sailer, and second to few or none, considering her tonnage and canvas. She was built last season, and is owned by George W. Thatcher, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo.

The United States Coast Survey steamer *Corwin*, Lieutenant Temple commanding, was at Newport, on her way to the Coast of Maine.—*Correspondence of Evening Post.*

The Yacht Fleet.—The New-York Yacht Squadron made its appearance in our harbor yesterday afternoon, having left New Haven, where the yachts stopped Thursday night, early in the morning. The squadron is under the orders of Commodore Edgar, of New-York, and consists of the yachts *Widgeon Gipsey, Silvia, Favorita, Una, Restless, Norma, Alphat, Haze, Julia, Undine, America, Sea Drift, Escort, Bonita, Mannering, Scud, Zinga, Rebecca, Irene, Mystery* At this port it is expected the yachts *Rowena*, of this city, and the *Volante, Elliott, Juliet, Madgie, Azalia, Esperance, Haswell, Narragansett, Stella*, and *Blower* would join. From here the fleet will proceed to Newport.—*New-London Chronicle, Saturday.*

Yellow Fever on Barque Mary R Barney. We regret to learn that the owners of the barque *Mary R. Barney*, of this port, lying at Havana, have received intelligence that Captain D. B. Luther, Jr., of that vessel, and the second mate, were seized with yellow fever on the 23d of July. On that very day Captain L. had written to his owners and alluded to his liability to an attack from the prevalent epidemic. The first mate had just recovered, and now the whole crew have had the disease, but only one man has died.—*Warren, (R. I.) Telegrnph.*

Boy Overboard.—Wm. Ross, of Kennebunk, a boy belonging to ship *Cultivator*, for Liverpool, fell from the main chains, yesterday, while the ship was being towed to sea by the steamtug *W. H. Webb*, and was unnoticed. After being in the water half an hour he was picked up by propeller *Western Port*, outward bound, and afterwards transferred to the steamer *Cinderella*, who brought him to Quarantine.

The Kansas Election—The Vote Against Admission.

From the Washington Union, Aug. 10.

The results of the elections in Kansas leave no doubt of the refusal of the people to be admitted into the Union on the terms proposed in the Conference Bill of the last session. The people of Kansas have had a sad experience, as tools in the hands of demagogues who have used them to effect political results outside of the Territory. It is not surprising, the excitement of the past having subsided, that they should feel disinclined to put on the habiliments of State, and incur, at a moment of pecuniary pressure, the largely-increased expenses of an establishment of their own.

Kansas, by the force of circumstances to which we need not refer, has been a purely exceptional case. Being drawn into the vortex of the political whirlpool and made merely instrumental in the work of advancing the fortunes of a distant but reckless fanaticism, it became necessary, if possible, to remove all causes for continued excitement by the prompt admission of the State into the Union, even when it was known that there was not a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle them to one member of Congress. All efforts to pacify the people, however, having been unavailing, and seeing how demagogues were likely still to exercise supreme control in the Territory, it was the dictate of patriotism to overlook entirely the question of numbers and admit them into the family of States. The terms of admission finally arranged by Congress were liberal, and the question whether they desired to become a State was finally submitted to them. They have decided in the negative

This result we do not regret. There is no longer any reason for treating Kansas as exceptional to the general rule prevailing in reference to the admission of new States into the Union. Justice to the people of other Territories requires that they shall have a sufficient population, before admission, to entitle them at least to one representative in Congress. About one hundred thousand people is, and ought to be, the lowest number entitled to such admission. There are no well-grounded grievances in remaining under territorial forms, and this seems to be the judgment of the Kansas people. They have decided thus to remain, and, as they have at length come to realize that peace is better than rebellion, we trust they will now wait till their numbers call for a change of government.

Death of William Rawle, Esq.—Our columns to-day contain the announcement of the decease of William Rawle, Esq., an old and esteemed member of the Philadelphia bar. Mr Rawle was the son of the late distinguished William Rawle Esq., who resided on Third street, near Spruce. He was married to a daughter of the late Edward Tilghman, Esq. He had entered his 71st year when he died. Mr. Rawle is best known to the legal profession as a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in the performance of his duties in that office he labored carefully and industriously. There are seventeen volumes of Sergeant and Rawle five volumes of Rawle, and one volume of Rawle, Penrose and Watts. He was also the author of an excellent work, published in 1829, and called a View of the Constitution of the United States.—*Phil. Eve. Bul.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Pierpont.

William F. Young vs. *William M. Crittenton and William S. Dunham impleaded with William Picker.* This is an action to recover possession of personal property. The defendant, Crittenton, was carrying on the manufacture of wines, cordials, &c., at No. 55 Prince-street, and Dunham was his distiller. It was claimed by Young that he owned all the goods and fixtures in the factory by a bill of sale from the defendant, Picker, who, as Crittenton avers, never had any title whatever to them. Young swore to the goods; they were his, and that he was worth $4,000 over and above all his debts, liabilities, &c. Adrien Van Berkle swore he was worth the same amount as Young, thus securing the Sheriff in taking the goods.

It appears that he was known only to Dunham and Crittenton as William Picker, defendant, and had made affidavits, and swore to them as William—being to all appearance one and the same person. Consequently, on the 28th of June last, the Sheriff broke into the factory of Crittenton and carried away nearly all the property and fixtures, causing great loss and damage to Crittenton.

Crittenton and Dunham applied for a return of the goods to Crittenton, and gave the necessary bond, and justified; and the bond was approved by Justice Woodruff. Picker also applied for a return of them to him, and gave a bond, and justified unknown to Crittenton and Dunham, and the same Judge disallowed the bond, &c.

Crittenton then applied to the Sheriff for the goods, when he was informed that he then held them under an execution in favor of Adrien Van Berkle against William Picker, on a confessed judgment in the Supreme Court, Picker being defendant in this suit, and having, as Young alleged, parted with all his interest to him previously thereto, and Adrien Van Berkle being Young's only surety.

Theodore Gliberten Marcou is the attorney for Young, and also Adrien Van Berkle. Van Berkle failing to indemnify the Sheriff

AMUSEMENTS.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
Aug. 9, 10 and 11,
LAST
AND GRAND GALA DAY,
of the
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11,

This day a GREAT COMPETITION for a MAMMOTH SILVER GOBLET, by the FOLLOWING SING-VEREINS:

The Amphion, Leader.....C. Prox
The Confluentia.....Thos. Thomas
The Vierblatteregen Kleeblatt (Four-Leaved Shamrock).....Grill
The Quadricinium.....C. Prox

THE GRAND CONCERT.—2 o'clock.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK.
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI
E. GRILL, C. PROX, J. V. ARX.
ACROBATIC FEATS.
Brothers De Bach.....4 o'clock
BAL CHAMPETRE,
5½ o'clock.
SPLENDID ILLUMINATION.
Professor GRANT'S.....Superb Calcium Light
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
at 8 o'clock.
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE,
PROGRAMME OF CONCERT.
Fest Overture (composed for the occasion).....J. V. Arx
(First Sing-Verein.)
The Electric Telegraph.....Kubner
(Second Sing-Verein.)
March and Chorus, (Tannhauser.).....Wagner
(Third Sing-Verein.)
Grand Potpourri.....Zulehner
(Fourth Sing-Verein.)
March, (Le Prophete.).....Meyerbeer
Grand Chorus, (This is the Lord's Day.).....Keutzer
(The Four Sing-Vereins.)
Wedding March.....Mendelssohn
THE AWARD OF THE MAMMOTH SILVER GOBLET.
Anvil Chorus, (Il Trovatore).....Verdi
PROGRAMME OF THE FIREWORKS.

The Fireworks on this occasion will be far more splendid than they have been on either of the previous days, concluding with the entirely new and original piece.
MUSIC,
commencing with a beautiful vertical wheel, of crimson and green fires, and changing to a
GOLDEN LYRE,
surrounded by a medallion in yellow lance wood, mutating to a
SUN OF BRILLIANT FIRE,
fifty feet in diameter, terminating with maroon explosions.
ADMISSION ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The rail-road cars on the 2d and 3d avs. will run every minute. Steamboats will carry passengers from the foot of Broome, 10th and 23d sts.

THIRTIETH
ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE,
In the City of New York

The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 next.
The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after Sept. 7. Machinery and heavy articles will be received and stored after July 1.
This exhibition is intended to embrace MACHINERY and NEW INVENTIONS. MANUFACTURES of all descriptions, and AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS of every kind.
GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, SILVER CUPS and DIPLOMAS will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.
The managers would impress upon exhibitors the importance of making early application for the space they wish to occupy
Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New-York, to whom all communications should be addressed.
By order of the Managers
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th st. and 6th-av.
THE GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS,
Given under the direction of the
CELEBRATED AND POPULAR COMPOSER,
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
Are enjoyed by
THOUSANDS OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
WHO THRONG THE
COOL AND SPACIOUS WALKS
OF THIS
ELEGANT PLACE OF RESORT.
ON EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS
SPLENDID FIREWORKS
IN THE INTERMISSIONS.
Admittance 25 cents.

THE PRIZE TO BE AWARDED
to the
SING-VEREINS,
AUGUST 11,
JONES' WOOD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11,
COMEDY NIGHT. ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH.
Boucicault's fine Comedy of
WEST END; OR, THE IRISH HEIRESS,
having been
Rapturously received by a Crowded Saloon,
Will be repeated THIS EVENING.

Mr. BLAKE.....as.....LORD DAVENTRY.
Mr. BROUGHAM.....as.....MAJOR FUSS,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.....as.....Percy Ardent.
Mr. Canoll.....as.....Sir W. Stanmore.
Mrs. Blake.....as.....Mrs. Bolton Comfort.
Miss Ada Clifton.....as.....Lady Daventry.
Miss Miller.....as.....Nora Merrian
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

LAST DAY,
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
August 11.
JONES' WOOD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIRTY SEVENTH NIGHT
OF
MR AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
THE IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GAL.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, 1858.
O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
O'Flannigan.....Mr. W. J. Florence.
LOLA MONTEZ.
Lola Montez.....Mrs. W. J. Florence.
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Nan.....Mrs. W. J. Florence.
Tim Dribbles.....Mr. Florence.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st
H. WOOD.....Proprietor | S. BLEEKER...Stage Manager
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators, with the addition of the great
JIM CROW RICE as GINGER BLUE, in the
MUMMY,
and EPH HORN in his great Southern Plantation act of
THE POWER OF MUSIC.
Together with the whole of the Mammoth Company.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

MAMMOTH SILVER GOBLET,
MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
AUGUST 11,
JONES' WOOD.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THE WONDERFUL
JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE,
Numbering 50 talented little Children,
Every EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2 o'clock,
GRAND DIVERTISSEMENTS, BALLET, AND FARCES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
Boxes and parquette, 25 cents; pit, 12 cents.
Mr. H. LORAINE,
THIS EVENING, (Wednesday) will be performed
RICHELIEU.
To be followed by the
FOUR LOVERS and FORTUNE'S FOLLY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE LAST WEEK OF WYMAN, THE WONDERFUL WIZARD—Every AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Upwards of a thousand feats, including that of the INEXHAUSTIBLE BOTTLE, &c Just arrived from Europe. THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART. It will be opened in a few days. The miniature seas and lakes known as the GRAND AQUARIA, are now open to the admiration of the public. They constitute unquestionably the greatest curiosity in the Western World. Admittance to everything, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IS OPEN DAILY to visitors. Statuary and other works of art on exhibition from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Sundays excepted.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—FOR ANY KIND of good merchandise, a farm, in this State, near a railroad, under fine cultivation and improvements, on which are two houses, two barns, sheds, &c. Also, a mortgage, drawing 12 per cent. interest, payable annually, covering a town plot on which is situated a flouring mill, with 3 runs stones, 3½ stories high, and in fine order, and running day and night; a saw mill, a machine shop, a chair and cabinet shop, a hotel, and several dwelling houses, all in good order, and rented; one of the best and never failing water-powers in this or any other State. Also, in same mortgage, 60 acres land adjoining the village and several village lots. Will exchange the above, in whole or in part, from $4,000 to $11,000. Inquire of or address J. E. C., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—One of the cheapest and best stands in the City; the owner has had it fitted up at a great expense for a first-class bakery and confectionery, and ice-cream saloon; the rent is not so much an object, but to secure a good tenant; an extra oven can be built if necessary, at the owner's expense, and front cellar fitted up also. The owner can be seen on the premises, at No. 496 Grand st., or at No. 250 South-st.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J. FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE money, with two or three thousand dollars capital. For particulars, address Box No. 222, Post Office, Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $20,000 to $40 000 capital, to engage in banking business already established in a large Western city. Address box No. 3,744, Chicago, Ill.

PATENT COTTON TWINES.
3 000 bales Sloats,
1,200 bales Congress,
600 bales Warners,
2'600 bales "C. T." Candle Wick, for sale by
DAWLEY & FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW TEXT-BOOKS.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO TEACHERS.
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
Prof CHARLES DAVIES' new work on Algebra,
ENTITLED
UNIVERSITY ALGEBRA.
Embracing a logical development of the Science, with numerous graded Examples, designed for the Highest Classes in Academies and Colleges. Price $1 25.

THE FIRST BOOK IN SCIENCE.
By PORTER and NORTON, Professors in Yale College. Part I. embraces Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. Part II., Chemistry and allied Sciences. Designed for Schools and Home Instruction. Price $1.

THE NATIONAL SERIES OF SCHOOL READERS AND SPELLERS,
in Five Numbers. Prices, 25, 37½, 50, 75 cents, and $1. Speller, 25 cents By PARKER and WATSON.
And will publish on the 1st of September,
MONTEITH'S YOUTH'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Price 50 cents. Designed for Public and Private Schools.
A New Edition of
BARTLETT'S ANALYTICAL MECHANICS,
with large additions. Price $4.
PARKER AND WATSON'S NATIONAL SCHOOL PRIMER. Price 10 cents.
PARKER AND WATSON'S NATIONAL PRIMARY SPELLER. Price 15 cents.
SMITH'S JUVENILE SPELLER. Price 25 cents.
Teachers will receive copies for examination postage paid, upon receipt of prices annexed.

NOW READY:
THE EIGHTH VOLUME
OF
COLONEL BENTON'S ABRIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.
It embraces the period of John Quincy Adams's Administration, and consequently contains the celebrated debate on the appointment of representatives to the proposed Diplomatic Congress at Panama. In that debate the great questions of international law, and of the proper relations and positions of this country with respect to other States of the Continent, were discussed by some of the ablest minds that the country has produced. The speech of Col. Benton on this occasion was pronounced by Mr. Randolph "the ablest that had been delivered in Congress since John Marshall's speech in the Jonathan Robbins case," in 1800.
THE STUDENT OF
THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
WILL FIND INTERESTING PASSAGES IN THIS VOLUME ON Agriculture, Amendments to the Constitution, Important Appropriations, Prevention of Desertion in the Army, Occupation of the Columbia River, Creek Indian Negotiation, Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, Duties on Imports, Executive Powers, Petitions from Foreigners, Suspension of Habeas Corpus, Imprisonment for Debt, Indian Tribes, Internal Improvements, Judiciary System, Gratitude to Lafayette, Naval Schools, Inland Trade between New-Mexico and Missouri, Explorations of Northwest Coast, Occupying Claimant Laws, The Panama Mission, Secret Executive Proceedings, Penal Code of United States, Piracy in the West Indies, Presidential Election in the House, Public Lands, Revolutionary Bounty Lands, Negro Slavery in South America, Navigation of Western Rivers.
ALSO, THE PART TAKEN IN VARIOUS IMPORTANT DEBATES BY James Barbour, Philip P. Barbour, John Barney, Thos. H. Benton, John M. Berrien, James Buchanan, Tristam Burges, John C. Calhoun, C. C. Cambreleng, Henry Clay, Edward Everett, John Floyd, John Forsyth, Wm. Henry Harrison, Robert Y. Hayne, John Holmes, Sam Houston, Richard M. Johnson, Rufus King, Edward Livingston, Edward Lloyd, Nathaniel Macon, Willie P. Magnum, George McDuffie, Louis McLane, Charles F. Mercer, J. R. Poinsett, James K. Polk, John Randolph, Wm. C. Rives, Littleton Tazewell, Martin Van Buren, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Daniel Webster, Hugh White, Chas. A. Wickliffe, Levi Woodbury, and many others.
Published (by Subscription only) by
D. APPLETON & CO., New-York.

A DELIGHTFUL WORK
Just Imported by
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.
EARLY ENGLISH PROSE ROMANCES,
With Biographical and Historical Introductions and notes, by
WILLIAM J. THOMS.
Second Edition, enlarged.
3 vols 8vo., half bound, neat, $7 50;
Or, on large paper, $16.
CONTENTS;
VOL. I.—Robert the Deuvil—Thomas à Reading—Friar Bacon—Friar Bush
VOL. II.—Virgilius—Robin Hood—George à Green—Tom a Lincolne.
VOL. III.—Helyas—Doctor Faustus—Second Report of Dr Faustus
These "Waverley Novels" of the olden time have strong and deeply rooted claims upon our affections, for they were the delight of those from whom we spring—alike the study and admiration of "lady's faire" and gallant knight, and the never ending theme of the shepherd and the husbandman; high and low, gentle and simple, found solace in their contemplation; their recital cheered the forsaken damsel in her lonely bower, inspired the warrior with a bright and chivalrous bravery, and gladdened the hearts and roused the drowping spirits of the peasantry, who, when the labors of the day were at a close gathered into an anxious circle round the narrator, and caught with greedy ears the tales of other days.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO. 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS will receive *gratis*, on application, a
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
containing titles and copious commendations from the highest literary and educational sources, of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.
A Course of nearly one hundred practical, approved and progressive
COLLEGE AND SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.
Including the latest and best works on BOTANY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, GEOGRAPHY and GRAMMAR, with READERS, ARITHMETICS HISTORIES, FRENCH, GERMAN, DRAWING, SCHOOL MUSIC, &c. With favorable terms for specimen copies, first introductions &c., &c. Address
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Educational Publishers, New-York.

EXQUISITE READING!
LIBRARY OF LOVE.—Unexpurgated editions of the most exquisitely gay, gallant and *recherché* effusions ever penned. 3 pocket volumes 800 pages; illustrated; price $1 50. Contents: I. Ovid's Art of Love and Amorous works entire; II. Basia—The Kisses of Secundus and Bonnefons; III. Dryden's Fables from Boccaccio and Chaucer. Sold separately, at 50c. each. Also,
"THE MOST GALLANT BOOK EVER WRITTEN."—CAMPBELL.
BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON; or TEN DAYS' ENTERTAINMENT.—500 pages with 18 steel engravings; price $1. Rehearsing the "Decameron" kept a large party of fair ladies and gallant gentlemen in such a thrill of delight that the plague which ravaged Florence in 1348 was powerless against them. Old Grim himself chuckled for once as he hurried on. Mailed free, by remitting the price to C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau st.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tenei, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, postage free. Fifty plates and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.
THE GREAT CLOSING SALES
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND STREET,
WILL BE CONTINUED DURING THE WEEK.
RICH LAWNS at 6d. per yard.
RICH JACONETS at 1s. 6d. per yard.
RICH LAVELLE CLOTHS at 1s. per yard.
RICH DE BEIGES at 8 cents per yard.
RICH BAREGES at 2s per yard.
RICH SUMMER SILKS at 3s. per yard.
RICH MANTILLAS from $2 50 to $7.
HOUSE-KEEPERS WILL FIND
Fine Linen Diapers at 4s. per yard.
Fine Allendale Sheeting (11x4 wide) at 1s 6d. per yard.
English Long Cloths at 6d. per yard.
Bleached and Brown Cottons of every description
AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

TO CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.
MITCHELL & McCLINTOCK,
No. 599 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Having leased the above premises, will open for the insertion of wholesale buyers an entirely new and select stock of ribbons and dress trimmings suitable for first-class trade.

LADIES' CLOAKS!
S. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway,
and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.,
and are prepared to offer them at low prices.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
ELEGANT PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS; Lutons; SEER-SUCKER; Concan; CRAPES; Muslins; PONGEES; Shaws; WASH SILKS; Lacquered Ware; CANTON CHINA; Curiosities; FANS; Screens, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, AMERICAN INDIAN FANCY ARTICLES,
NO. 633 BROADWAY.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India-rubber gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths, to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED GOODS—WORSTED DAMASKS, Irish linens, table cloths, table napkins, table diapers, towels, crash cloths, cassimeres, satinets, dress muslins, sheetings, shirtings, ginghams, calicos, brilliants, and a general assortment of dry goods sold cheap for cash, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

SKIRT SPRINGS.—STEEL AND IRON, BY THE ton or less. Also, clasps, slides, tape, &c.; best assortment; lowest prices at the manufacturer's depot, No. 28 John-st.

INSTRUCTION

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 26th-st.

NOTICE.—THE FALL TERM OF THE BROOKlyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute will commence on the 9th day of September next.
The Principal of the Academic Department will be in attendance, one week prior and to that date, (at the Institute in Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum,) for the purpose of receiving applications from those desirous of entering as pupils, and to examine and classify them.
The Institute has been put in thorough order, is in a central and healthy location, and will commend itself to visitors, as thoroughly furnished and adapted to the purposes to which it is devoted.
The corps of Professors and Instructors is complete, and will maintain the high reputation already established by the Institute. By order.
JOSIAH O. LOW,
Secretary.

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev. and Mrs. H. L. MYRICK of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several children to board and instruct according to the wishes of parents, giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is in a retired, pleasant and healthy location, accessible from New-York and Boston *via* Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and offers excellent inducements to those who wish to place young persons, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favorable influences. References: The Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, No. 111 Broadway; the Rev. R. D. MAYO, Albany; the Rev. F. TIFFANY, Springfield Mass.; the Rev. J. KENDALL, D. D., Plymouth; the Rev. H. F. HARRINGTON, the Rev. WARREN BURTON, the Rev. C. FRANCIS, D. D., Cambridge; the Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D.D., Boston.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils, and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—This institution continues its session during the Summer. Its delightful location, large and admirably-appointed edifice, fine bathing privileges, attention to physical training, and accomplished corps of instructors in all the branches of an elegant and practical education, commend this school to residents of the City. For circulars, or further particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
REID & HOFFMANN.

BOARD AND EDUCATION.—PARENTS AND guardians, desirous of meeting with an establishment where the comforts and happiness of home may be enjoyed with the advantages of a solid and accomplished education, can hear of such by inquiring at No. 12 Willow place, Brooklyn. Terms, $35 per quarter. No extra charges.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The duties of this school will be resumed on the 6th September, the close of the Summer vacation. This institution is reached by the New York and New-Haven Railroad, ¾ of an hour from the City, ½ mile south of the depôt.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. GRILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. G. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, collegiate and commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken—Annual session begins Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No 6 Broad-st. Excelsior office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st, near 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—SEVERAL ACCOMplished Female Teachers wanted immediately for first-class positions—with corresponding salaries—and among them, a French, English or American lady as Governess in Louisiana—Music, French and English branches—salary from $400 to $1,000. Apply immediately at the
NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,
No. 289 Broadway.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and governesses. Wanted immediately several teachers of music and English, music and French, also two native French teachers. Salary, $250 to $700 and board. A superior vocalist and professor wanted; salary $680 to $1,600.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS WANTED—Schools for sale and transfer; whole establishments, full and complete, small and large, and a great variety of other orders on hand, at the original U. S. School Agency of E. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 293 Broadway. Established 1847.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family; her course of instruction comprises music, French, drawing and Latin, with the usual English branches. Address E. C. R., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER, TO GO SOUTH, in a private family. Must be competent to teach music, French and drawing. Address, with references, Box No. 2,598 Post-Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hopcock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. S. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County New-York.

SUMMER RESORT.—SEA BATHING AT DEAL, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well known boarding house of the subscriber, for many years kept by Mr. T. T. Borden, is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, and the ground affords abundant shade from trees of the largest growth. It is easy of access, steamers leaving Robinson-st. wharf daily for the Ocean House and Ocean Park, and thence by stages to Deal. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by application, by mail or otherwise, to WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., care Long Branch Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD, WHERE ALL THE luxury of a first class hotel can be obtained, together with the comfort of a farm house. A few more families and single persons can be accommodated, at moderate prices. House new, rooms large and airy, use of horses and carriages, boats, &c. Apply to JOHN REBSER, Metropolitan Hotel, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—A LADY OCCUPYING a charming cottage, on high ground near the railroad depôt, and having no other boarders, can accommodate a small family during Summer and Fall. A stable is attached to the house, the rooms are airy, and table and attendance all that can be desired. Inquire for, at the depôt, or address, Mrs. WATTS, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $8 per week. Children and nurses half price.
JOSEPH D. WARDELL, Proprietor.
Stage lines connecting with the various routes for and from New-York and Philadelphia leave daily.

ROUSE HILL WATER-CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—H. HALSTED Physician. Mountain air, fifty acres forest park, cool and refreshing for families and invalids. Good table and amusements. Jenny Lind, after a three months' stay, called it "The Paradise of America."

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT FORT Lee about quarter of a mile from the landing. Inquire of E. D. BAILEY, No. 327 Spring-st.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and cheap as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 38 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom. He thoroughly understands his business; is acquainted with the treatment of horses under all diseases; has long experience in his business; will give perfect satisfaction to his employers; has the best of City references and is willing and able to work. Any gentleman in want of such a person may address by note or person, J. H. D., Box No. 171, *Times* Office, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with a small family; is a competent man, in all the departments of gardening such as the propagating and growing of greenhouse and other plants and is a good grape-grower under glass; also, all kinds of vegetables, and the laying-out of any gentleman's gardens in a first class style. Can produce good reference. Apply for T. L., at Mr. Smith's Seed Store, No. 64 White st.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS young man, a situation as excellent groom and steady driver; understands all kinds of farm work; is a good vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; is able to work, and will be found anxious to give satisfaction; a steady place, not high wages, wanted. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man who understands his business in every respect; has long experience in the old country and this; will be found competent, willing and obliging in every particular. Has good references from gentlemen in this City. Address E. L., Box No. 145, *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN—A PROTESTANT MAN, with excellent references, desires a place in City or country; latter preferred. Is a competent and a careful driver, minds his business and keeps his carriage and harness neat; will assist in the garden and will take moderate wages. Apply, by letter, to K., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPEtent young man, a situation in some light occupation, either in City or country; is a good writer, and can make himself generally useful. Can give good reference from his last employers, with whom he worked for five years. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 160, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN and wife a situation; he is a thoroughgoing farmer and gardener; is also a good coachman, understands horses well; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress. Both are willing to make themselves useful, and are highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different departments; is a good vegetable gardener, and understands the cultivation of grapes, &c. Any gentleman, in want of such a person, may address, by note or person, C. F., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of genteel address who understands the business well, and can produce the City well and can produce the highest of reference from his last place. Apply at or address a note to the trunk store, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN—AN Englishman, a single man, of great experience; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Best of City reference. Call or address, A. B., care of Mr. Carr, Saddler, No. 448 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Scotchman, who has been some time in this country; is a good farmer, understands the manage ment of horses, or can manage a small vegetable garden; can give good references. Address M., at SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family or a respectable boarding house; best of City reference given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 259 10th-av., third ficor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, INTELligent lad, 15 years old; is willing to do any thing to please his employers; writes a fair hand. Address B. F., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, 22 years of age, a situation, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Refers to last employers. Address D., Box No. 211 this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. R., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE or retail cap and fur store, by one who thoroughly understands the business, and can influence some trade. Address HATTER, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

ORGANIST.—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES A permanent situation in an Episcopal Church, where there is a good organ and congregational music is desired. A good bonus would be paid for a desirable place. Address BONUS, box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AN APOTHECARY OF LONG EXPERIence, and with first rate reference, wishes to engage in a situation in some part of Canada or any of the New-England States. Address, for this month, MEDICUS, No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOARDING

BOARDING—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR Fulton Ferry. Gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with excellent rooms and board. Large double rooms, for married gentlemen. Terms very accommodating. Apply at No. 15 Willow-st., corner of Middagh.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER before having taken boarders, will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, who are willing to pay liberally for a pleasant home; partial board for the gentlemen. Location 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 496 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged; at No 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE AScommodated with good board, and fine airy rooms, at $3 per week; also, a gentleman and his wife can be well suited at a moderate charge. Gentlemen can also be supplied with dinners at a reasonable rate, by applying at No. 5 Dover-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN B

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD Furniture. THIS DAY, Aug. 11, at the private residence No. 145 West 24th-st., near 8th av. T. GOULDSMITH will sell all the furniture in the above house, consisting of three suits of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in silk brocade and velvet; solid rosewood etageres, mirror doors and statuary marble tops; rosewood 7-octave piano, inlaid with pearl; pier and mantel mirrors, centre and side tables, secretaries, corner etageres, reception and Turkish chairs, velvet carpets, lace curtains, vases, paintings, hall-stand and chairs, curtains, vases, paintings, hall-stand and chairs, curtains, vases, paintings, hall-stand and chairs, straw carpets and rods, bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, sofas, rockers, chairs, dining-room furniture of every description. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

THOMAS D. DOUBLEDAY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE, AT THE LATE RESIDENCE OF DR. H P LEGRAND, deceased, No. 298 4th st., near Washington square, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., of the furniture and effects of the deceased, consisting of parlor, kitchen and bedroom furniture, carpets, bedding and surgical instruments; also, a lot of choice wines. Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of the house, a fine gray horse, two doctor's buggies, harness, &c. Sale positive for cash. Catalogues ready at the office, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers st., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, and at the house on the day of sale. By order of

THOMAS C. FIELDS, Public Administrator.

AUCTION SALE—ON THURSDAY, AUG 12—Of superb Household Furniture, rosewood 7 octave piano, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys at the private residence No 68 West 26th st., near 6th-av.; three suites of parlor furniture, solid rosewood etageres, center and side tables, French plate mirrors, lace curtains, &c; velvet carpets, rugs, &c; elegant oil paintings Dresden and French china vases, bronze clocks, Turkish and reception chairs, dining room oak extension table, buffet arm chairs fine cutlery, elegant cut glass ware silver-plated ware, bedroom solid rosewood bureaus bedsteads, washstands, mattresses and mahogany and walnut furniture of every description. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. For further particulars see *Herald*.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (THURS- DAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description, consisting of carpets, parlor suites, bookcases, extension dining-tables, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, wardrobes, &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—PEED & COLE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, August 11, at 10 A. M., at the corner of Court and Baltic sts., Brooklyn, the entire contents of said house. Rosewood suits in brocatel, mahogany suits in hair cloth, splendid Brussells carpets, bronzed and lace curtains, mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture, hair mattresses, one large heater, &c., &c. HUSTED & CARLL, Mortgagees.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HARDWARE.—PEED & COLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 10 A. M. at the corner of Court and Sacket sts. a general assortment of hardware, cutlery, Britannia, tin wooden and willow ware. Also horse, wagon and harness. JARVIS ROGERS, Deputy Sheriff.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

375 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO- GANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 1½ o'clock at the rooms of J. Darcy & Co., No. 66 Beekman-st., fresh, seasonable goods direct from the manufacturers, adapted to City and country trade.

C. W. HOUGHTON & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION AUG. 16, AT 3 o'clock, on the premises at Far Rockaway, L. I., 80 to 100 country seats. Reference to S. B. Norton, on the farm. Maps can be seen at the auctioneer's, No. 16 Wall st., New-York, or at JOHN L. NOSTRAND'S, Surveyor, corner Bushwick and Myrtle avs., Plank road, East Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 6th, 1858.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of August instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New York, on and after Aug. 16, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive

GEO. A. HOYT Treasurer.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAIL- ROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 10th day of August next, at the office of the Company, No 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d until the 10th day of August. The coupons of the bonds of the Company due August 1 will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock of this Company, payable the 2d day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until that day.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE R. R. CO., 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Wednesday, the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Sec.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1853.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 37 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Aug 5, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DE- CLARED a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS THIS DAY declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst. at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAIL- ROAD COMPANY. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of two per cent on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the shareholders on demand, after 15th inst., at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

By order. B. WILSON, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS BANK, NEW YORK, Aug 6 1858.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the S R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1858.—A dividend of three and one half per cent. has been declared payable on the 10th of August. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that day

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 3 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent out of the profits of the last six months payable on the 12th inst.

R. P PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINE BANK.—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9 The transfer-books will be closed till that day By order.

J. C. BEACH Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 330 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 8 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS.
JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 68 Wall st.,
Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st. Phœnix Bank Building.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Darcy, Howard & Sanger. E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, Cairo, &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

GOOD STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE,
Treasury Notes.
New-York State 6 per cents.
Ohio State 6 per cents.
Hamilton County (Cincinnati) 8 per cents.
St. Paul City 12 per cents.
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.,
Corner Wall and Broadway.

MAXWELL & DART
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1 000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring

The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,010,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest semi-annually at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of scrip and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest

10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 17th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.

Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

STATE OF MINNESOTA RIGHT PER CENT BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $27 777 77 to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest

The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a state Stock, at once profitable and secure

CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent interest, maturing 1887 principal and interest payable in the City of New York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3 301 000, ($1,835 000 of which is only continent and is being gradually liquidated) With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c. $4,915,703 The taxables for 1857 amount to 33,623,564

The population is 70 000.

The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.

The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.

Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed

Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York

JOHN A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY, No. 30 Nassau st., NEW-YORK Aug 6 1858.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for 800 shares, of $50 each, of the increased capital stock of this Company on the 10th 11th 12th and 13th inst, at this office; the same being required to extend the mains &c of the Company

TERMS—10 per cent on the day of subscription: 40 per cent on the 1st day of September next; and the balance on the 1st day of October next By order of the Board of Directors HENRY P McGOWN, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., (No. 66 William st., corner of Cedar,) NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees JAS S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £1 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE STOCK for sale. Safeguard Fire Insurance Stock wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No 40 Wall-st.

OPTIONAL RIGHT BONDS RECEIVA- BLE for instalments on Illinois Central Stock, for sale by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

STEAMBOATS

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.

MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.

THROUGH IN 18 HOURS,
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM. WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., for the WEIRS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER, AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains

For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

The regular old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fair Haven and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay, Little Silver and Ocean Port.

The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain B. PARKER,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 10.. 3½ P.M.	Tuesday Aug. 10.. 6½ A.M.
Wed'sd'y, Aug. 11.. 3 P.M.	Wed'sd'y, Aug. 11.. 6½ A.M.
Thursday, Aug 12.. 7 A.M.	Wed'sd'y, Aug 11.. 1 A.M.
Thursday Aug 12.. 3 P.M.	Thursday, Aug 12,10½ A.M.
Friday, Aug 13... 7 A.M.	Thursday, Aug 12.. 3 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 13... 3 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13...10½ P.M.
	Friday Aug 13.. 3 P.M.

Time-Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 122 Broadway; Besson & Brower, of No 179 West-st.

Nelson Taylor's Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGH- LANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Wednesday, Aug. 4, 9 A. M.	Wednesday Aug. 4, 1 P. M.
Thursday, Aug 5, 10½ A.M.	Thursday Aug 5, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug 5 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug 6, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 6, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug 7, 3½ p. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 8 7½ A. M.	Sunday Aug. 8, 7½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 8 7 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 9, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10, 3½ P M	Wednesday, Aug 11, 6½ A.M.
Wednesday, Aug 11, 4 P M.	Thursday, Aug 12, 6½ A.M.
Thursday Aug. 12 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN will leave New-York from Catharine Market slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9 Northport at 10, East Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

OCEAN WAVE—FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct by Pleasure Bay, Red Bank, and intermediate landings:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 10. 8 A.M	Tuesday, Aug. 10. 3½ P.M.
Wednes'y, Aug. 11. 8½ A.M.	Wednes'y, Aug 11,
Thursday, Aug. 12. 9½ A.M.	Laura will connect ..... 4 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 13... 9½ A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12, do ..... 4½ P.M.
	Friday, Aug. 13, do 4½ P.M.

The LAURA will connect with each of these three boats for Pleasure Bay, excepting with the OCEAN WAVE on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst., afternoon trips.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday Aug. 10. 4½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10. 9 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug. 11. 3 P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 11. 9 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 12. 5 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12. 6 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 13... 5 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13... 6 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 14. 5 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 14. 6½ A.M.

BLOCK ISLAND AND MONTAUK.—THE Bay Quiet House for Block Island, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the arrival of the steamers from Norwich and Stonington, landing at Montauk Point if the weather permits. Will return same evening or the next morning. The LENNIE is particularly strong, safe, and comfortable, has a perfectly capable and very careful captain, and affords the most desirable way to visit these interesting places. The two finest well-kept hotels on the Island. NEW-LONDON, August, 1858.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7. New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAM- ILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring-st at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW- YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE ONLY 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip East River every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon Dinner on board, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st. at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE,
The HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave Harlem,	Leave Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

FARE 6 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. At Fulton Ferry stages run to wit in two p ers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

THE STEAMER OHIO WILL MAKE Excursions to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAY, the 10th, WEDNESDAY, the 11th, THURSDAY, the 12th, and FRIDAY, the 13th day of August—leaving Amos-st. at 7½, Spring-st. 7½, Peck-slip 8½, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. E. FERGUSON, Captain.

RICHARD YATES Fisherman.
WM. GAGE, Clerk.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats REED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M. 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock (sundays expected) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD with barges for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T MARTIN Agent. No 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

COAL.

$4 50 PER TON.—DISCHARGING THIS DAY a cargo of the best quality of Red Ash Coal, delivered to consumers free of cartage, at $4 50 per ton.
JOHN ROBERTSON,
(successor to M. Allison.)
No. 9 Christopher-st.

COAL $4 50—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate, and furnace coal, screened from under cover, at $4 50 per ton, delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich No. 63 Canal-st., near allen, and No. 137 Duane st., and 46th-st., near 11th av.

MATTHEW CLINTON.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINCAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, Iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of

CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Patented by letters patent, dated
Feb 19, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Sales rooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 83 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—GREAT TRIUMPH OF W. H. GRIFFITH'S new invented cushioned tables, over the patent bumbug cushions of the day. Call and examine. Secret explained to customers. For sale, six splendid second-hand tables; price $125 New tables $250. $275 and $300. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Fleira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., N

NEW-YORK CITY.

Laying the Corner-stone of the New St. Patrick's Cathedral.

We have been favored with the following statement of the arrangements for laying the corner-stone of St. Patrick's Cathedral, which will take place on Sunday next;

"This grand and impressive event, to which our Roman Catholic citizens have looked forward with a high degree of interest ever since the promulgation of the venerable Archbishop's plan for the erection of the sacred edifice, will take place on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The ceremony has been fitly chosen to occur on that day, it being the festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. The Rev. Dr. McNierny has issued the following order of ceremonies by direction of the Most Reverend Archbishop:

The corner-stone of the new St. Patrick's Cathedral will be laid by the Most Rev. Archbishop on Sunday next, the 15th inst., festival of the Assumption of Our Blessed Lady, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All the clergy of the diocese, both secular and regular, not prevented by their duties, are invited to be present at the ceremony. This invitation is extended to the clergymen of the neighborhood dioceses, who can conveniently attend. They are requested to meet at 3½ o'clock P. M., in the Rectory of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Fiftieth-street, near the Fourth-avenue.

The procession will move at 3½ o'clock P. M., up Fiftieth-street towards Fifth-avenue, and thence to the stand erected for the Right Rev. Prelates of the Province and the Clergy, where the sermon will be preached by the Most Rev. Archbishop.

The procession will move in the following order:

1. Fifty members of the different Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, five abreast.
2. Acolyte with Holy Water Vase.
3. Procession Cross between two Acolytes carrying lighted tapers.
4. One hundred boys in red cassocks and surplices.
5. The Right Rev. Bishops, in cope and mitre, attended by their Chaplains.
6. The Archiepiscopal Cross borne by a Sub Deacon in dalmatic.
7. The Most Rev. Archbishop with Assistant Ministers.
8. The Archiepiscopal Insignia bearers.
9. The Rev. Clergy, in cassock, cap and surplice.
10. Fifty members of the different Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, five abreast.

This order will be preserved during the whole time of the ceremony, and until the procession will have returned to the rectory by the same way it came.

Immediately after the address of the Archbishop, the ceremony of laying the corner stone will be begun according to the rites prescribed in the Roman Pontifical.

The anthems, psalms, and other portions of the service will be chanted alternately by the choir of one hundred boys, and by the clergy.

In order that the march of procession may not be impeded during the ceremonies, a space will be reserved for making the circuit of the foundation wide enough to allow seven abreast. This space will be kept clear by the members of the various Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, who, as well as the other members who form the guard of the procession, will be known by their badges.

The ceremony will be closed by the solemn Pontifical benediction, and by the chant of the *Te Deum*, after which the procession will return to the rectory in the same order it came.

According to an ancient Catholic custom, the faithful are in the habit, on such occasions, of making a spontaneous offering. In order to facilitate their complying with this custom, the members of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, after having aided in preserving order during the ceremony, will form in procession passing by the east end of the foundation along Fifty-first street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth avenue, so close to the corner-stone that each one may easily place his offering.

The ceremonies will be conducted by the Rev. F. McNierny, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Brennan, Slevin and Conron.

The first lay patrons of the new Cathedral are requested to meet the Archbishop at the rectory on return of the procession.

By order,
F. McNIERNY,
Master of the Ceremonies.

A CARD.

The Archbishop is deeply obliged to those Catholic Benevolent Societies of whatever name, that have manifested a desire to be present at laying the corner stone of the new Cathedral in all the force of their numbers, and to contribute their mite towards the carrying out of this great work.

This they will have an opportunity of doing, by depositing on the corner stone, as an offering to God, whatever sum they may be pleased or able to offer, either in their aggregate capacity or as individuals. But the Archbishop would think it inexpedient, if not imprudent, for them to appear in their organized character with banners, music, &c. There will be occasions hereafte in which it will be lawful for them to form such processions in connection with the progress of our new Cathedral.

But for laying the corner stone, the Archbishop thinks that none but the clergy and the boys who shall chant the service should appear in procession.

New-York, August 9th, 1858.

Police Intelligence.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—Deputy Superintendent Carpenter has just completed his report for the quarter ending July 31. The following are the statistics embraced in the report:

THE POLICE FORCE.

Captains	25
Sergeants	105
Roundsmen	47
Special detailed men	953
Doormen	52
Patrolmen	942
Total	1225

ARRESTS AND OFFENCES.

Total number of arrests	17328
Intoxication	3902
Disorderly conduct	2790
Assault and battery	2649
Intoxication and disorderly conduct	2438
Petty larcenies	1141
Violation of Corporation ordinances	1044
Vagrancy	910
Misdemeanors	239
Grand larceny	236
Pickpockets	155
Attempt to steal	133
Burglary	118
Passing counterfeit money	99
Keeping disorderly house	89
Abandonment	70
Fraud	62
Burglary, first degree	43
Indecent exposure	48
Fighting in the streets	307
Insanity	153
Assault with intent to kill	65
Assault on police	60
Aiding prisoners to escape	28
Felonious assaults	28
Constructive larceny	26
Insulting females in the streets	21
Lottery policies	61
Gambling	45
Attempted burglary	30
Obtaining goods on false pretences	24
Violation of Quarantine laws	21
Embezzlement	16
Suspicious persons	14
Runaway prisoners	13
Rape	13
Mutiny	13
Felony	15
Forgery	10
Deserters	10
Threatening	15
Suspicion of theft	11
Escaped convicts	10
Murder	7
Attempt at rape	9
Runaway apprentices	9
Bigamy	4
Arson	5
Swindling	4
Rioting	4
Attempted arson	3
Mahem	5
Juvenile delinquents	2
Perjury	2
Libel	2
Interfering with police	2
Letting houses of prostitution	1
Contempt of Court	1
Attempted suicide	1
Surrendered by bail	1
Selling obscene books	1

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS.

Ireland	10,477	Russia	9
United States	2,690	Wales	8
Germany	1,621	Holland	6
Colored	264	Denmark	5
England	666	Switzerland	4
Scotland	224	West Indies	3
France	109	East Indies	2
Italy	74	Cuba	2
Canada	73	Algiers	2
Spain	20	Norway	1
Poland	13	Patagonia	1
China	11	Unknown	1,096

MISCELLANEOUS POLICE WORK.

Lodgers at Station-Houses	19,072
Money taken from lodgers and prisoners	$12,495
Lost children restored to their parents	2,565
Lost children sent to the Almshouse	440
Stores found open	260
Sick and disabled in the street	260
Dwellings found open	194
Horses astray	100
Fires extinguished by Police	43
Rescued from drowning	42
Horses and vehicles astray	32
Abandoned infants	22

THE POLICE TELEGRAPH.

Total number of messages	20,755
Messages regarding lost children	1,227
Messages regarding fires	115
Messages regarding offal in streets	181
Messages regarding lost horses	70
Notifications of Police Surgeons	56
New counterfeits	40
Notifying Coroners	23

The present report shows a larger number of arrests than is exhibited in any previous report extending over the same period of time.

ATTEMPT TO BLACK-MAIL PETE DAWSON'S WIFE.—A gentleman called, Monday, at Pete Dawson's dance-house, in Cherry-street, and requested to see Mrs. Dawson. The latter refused to see the visitor—since her husband has been on Blackwell's Island Mrs Dawson has kept herself secluded—but the stranger insisted with such pertinacity that she finally yielded, and had him "shown into the parlor." The gentleman represented himself as one of the keepers on Blackwell's Island, alluding feelingly to the present position of her husband in his insular abode, and his arduous labors in the stone quarry, and wound up by promising, for the small amount of $25, to lessen materially his hardships, such as let him work in the shade, grant him frequent respites under pretence of being sick, and give him an occasional beefsteak and other prescribed luxuries. Mrs. Dawson was delighted at being able, for such a small pecuniary outlay, to purchase comforts for her absent liege lord, but, being a woman of the world, she thought it prudent first to discover whether the gentlemanly stranger was all he represented himself to be. Upon making inquiry, she ascertained that the worthy individual who had favored her with a visit was Cornelius Linn, brother of the noted Dan Linn, of the Bill-Hus Linn, brother of the noted Dan Linn, of the Bill-Hus Peole-murder notoriety, who was on an expedition to "raise the wind." Cornelius was arrested, but, as the five five-dollar bills he expected to get did not pass into his hands, the extortion of black-mail was deemed incomplete, and he was let off

ARRESTS FOR COUNTERFEITING UNITED STATES COIN.—Antoine Mordecai, *alias* Farritana, a Sicilian, residing in a tenement house, No. 189 Mott-street, and Condita Nunari, a Sicilian woman, living in the adjoining house, were arrested on Monday on charge of making and altering counterfeit United States coin. Suspicion had been directed towards them for some time, and they were watched by Sergeant Wemyss and Officer Barry of the Twelfth Ward, on searching the premises occupied by Mordecai, underneath the floor were found about $100 in half and quarter dollars, counterfeit coin, and a quantity of genuine five and ten cent pieces. A press, moulds, dies, chemicals, and all the apparatus for extensive counterfeiting were also discovered. The prisoners were taken before a United States Commissioner. On the way the woman threw away a parcel containing $30 of the spurious coin, but it was picked up by the officer. Antoine Menoldi and a boy 17 years of age, were arrested as witnesses. The boy stated that the accused had threatened to take his life if he informed against them. They were committed for trial.

HOUSE OF RECEPTION OF THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM FIRED BY FOUR INMATES.—Yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered under the stairway of the House of Reception to the New-York Juvenile Asylum, No. 23 West Thirteenth-street. A few pails of water soon extinguished the flames. An investigation discovered the fact that four inmates of the establishment, named Hugh McNamee, Wm. Maigher, Thos. McNally and George Coleman, tried to fire the building with a view to effect their escape. They confessed their guilt, and were taken before Justice Kelly and committed to prison to await examination. The boys are from 12 to 14 years of age. McNamee, the ringleader, has but one leg. He has the reputation of being a very bad and desperate boy. Shortly after he was admitted to the institution he hung himself in his cell, but was discovered before life was quite extinct.

ALLEGED ASSAULTS BY A POLICEMAN.—Complaints have been made against Henry Moran, a Policeman of the Eighteenth Ward, by Benjamin F. Purdy, of No. 209 East Seventeenth street, and Samuel Hall, of No. 185 East Seventeenth street, charging him with having assaulted them without any provocation. Mr. Purdy alleges that a disturbance occurred next door to his residence, and that Moran was there, but made no attempt to end the row. He (Purdy) undertook to get Moran's number, when the latter struck him with his club with such force as to fracture his arm, dragged him to the Station-house, striking him several times on the way, and then lodged a complaint of disorderly conduct against him.

BURGLARS CAUGHT.—Between 2 and 3 A. M, yesterday, some Seventeenth Ward policemen discovered a light in the residence of Mr. Samuel L. Hillman, No. 147 Twelfth-street. The policemen knowing that Mr. Hillman and his family were absent in the country, "smelt a rat," and they made bold to enter the premises. Their visit proved a matter of serious surprise to two young fellows inside, who were busy collecting the valuables in the house. The officers at once took them in custody, and they were locked up to answer. The prisoners gave their names as John Thompson and Joseph Warren.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.—Two young fellows, giving their names as John Saunders and Thomas Johnson, on Monday afternoon picked the pocket of Mr. Carroll, of No. 136 West Twentieth street, of a gold watch valued at $100, and his wife's pocket of her porte-monnaie, containing a few dollars in bills. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll were coming off a steamboat when the robberies were committed. The porte-monnaie was recovered, but the watch had been passed to an accomplice. Justice Kelly locked up the prisoners for trial.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Capt. Williamson, of the Fourteenth Ward, and a posse of his men, made a descent at 1 o'clock yesterday morning upon the house of Charles Keinsell, No. 33 Howard-street. Keinsell, the barkeeper, two musicians and seven girls were taken in custody, and committed by Justice Steers to answer.

Mayor's Office.

On Tuesday morning, Andrew J. Hull, a Wall-street broker, was arrested by Officer McArthur, on the deposition of John H. Kemfer, of this City, charged with fraud. It appears that Hull had represented himself to be a person of large property, and that he held documents which were first incumbrances on landed estates in Wisconsin. He succeeded in inducing Kemfer to lend him $1,000, the proceeds of his hard earnings and savings as a bartender, and told him that he should be provided with employment. This was about twelve months ago. Kemfer entered upon his nominal employment, but soon found there was nothing for him to do. That pretence was given up, Hull giving him a promissory note for the money and certain deeds as collateral security. These deeds were represented as a first mortgage, but it was ultimately discovered that they constituted the proof of a second mortgage upon property not worth the amount of the first. Hull was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.—On Tuesday morning, Sergeant Birney, with others of the Mayor's Police, made a descent upon the premises No. 47 Gold-street, where, on the fifth story, they found a man named H. J. MacArthur, and his assistant, Horatio Eager, very busy in printing a filthy Mercer-street sheet named the *Miscellany*. They were apprehended, and with 3,000 copies of their publication, were brought before the Mayor. The prisoners were allowed to wait for bail.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.—Officer Place, of the Mayor's Police, in this City, had some business, Tuesday, over in Brooklyn. Passing up Fulton-street, he detected Catharine Crosby, a young Irishwoman, in the act of purloining a piece of dry goods from the store No. 155, in that street. The officer took her instantly before Judge Voorhies, who committed the offender to the County Jail for 29 days.

In three instances, on Tuesday, the Mayor's Police succeeded in compelling ticket swindlers to return money to parties on whom they had practiced imposition. These cases present from day to day no peculiarity.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—Monday afternoon, Wm. Henry King, a boy four years of age, fell from the fourth story of his parents' residence, No. 305 West Twenty-ninth-street. His skull was fractured and he was terribly mangled, and died very soon after the accident. An inquest was held yesterday morning on the body, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—About 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, Sarah McCarty, wife of Michael McCarty, residing in Third-avenue, near Fifty-third-street, threw herself off the Pier foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, and was drowned. The body was not recovered until several hours afterwards. The Coroner held the inquest yesterday. The evidence showed that she was very intemperate in her habits, and the belief of the Jury was that she committed the act while temporarily deranged from the effects of liquor.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.—John Michal, an English sailor, 50 years of age, committed suicide, Monday, by jumping out of the third story window of the sailors' boarding house, No. 15 Cherry-street, while suffering from delirium tremens. An inquest was held on the body, and verdict accordingly.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 78 James-street upon the body of Richard Holsar, a boy 9 years of age, who was drowned while bathing at the foot of Roosevelt street, East River. A verdict of "Accidental drowning" was rendered.

INFANT DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 251 Ninth-avenue, upon the body of Amelia Whittlesy, a child 2 years old, who was drowned by falling into a tub of water during the absence of its nurse. Verdict accordingly.

FATAL FALL.—Rosa Farrell, an Irish woman, 55 years of age, fell, while intoxicated, from the stoop of her residence, No. 10 Franklin-street, and was so severely injured that she died shortly afterward. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of "accidental death" rendered.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report to Aug. 6, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on July 30	140	72	212
Admitted to Aug. 6	36	22	60
Discharged, cured or relieved.	33	14	47
Died	4	1	5
Remaining at date	141	79	220

Males, 193; females, 27.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Juvenile Ballet Troupe at Purdy's National Theatre are truly wonderful, and should be witnessed by every lady and gentleman in the land. They are to appear this afternoon at 2½ o'clock, and in the evening also, in a pleasing divertisement and grand ballet. Only think of 50 pretty little children in a pleasing pantomimic ballet!

[Advertisement.]

PERFECTLY WONDERFUL.—Wyman, the Wizard, is a remarkable artiste. He is a magician among millions. His feats at Barnum's Museum, this afternoon and evening, will be among the most diverting, yet most surprising, ventures in magic and ventriloquism ever attempted.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT ENABLE the victims of disease to dispense with all other medicines. The former relieve the stomach, liver and bowels of all obstructions; the latter heals every external sore, eruption or wound.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of Cyrus W. Field on exhibition at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Brooklyn Items.

IMPORTANT ARREST—AN ATTEMPT TO SWALLOW COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—On Friday last two men, who gave their names as Sylvester Collins and John Allen, went to Coney Island with a quantity of new counterfeit money, and succeeded in shoving several bills upon the hotel proprietors there and along the road. Mr. B. Hendrickson, who keeps the Pavilion on Coney Island Point, was the first to discover the presence of the counterfeiters. He had learned of the new counterfeits while in the City that morning, and upon examining his drawer he found one of the bills there. The passers of the bill had just started away in a wagon, and Mr. Hendrickson, who, by the way, has had some experience with rascals in an official capacity, at once started after them. On the road he pressed Deputy Sheriff John Friend into the service, and the two together continued the pursuit. They finally came across the counterfeiters in Tappan's Hotel, Sheep's Head Bay, while in the act of passing one of the bogus bills. Mr. Hendrickson seized one and Deputy Sheriff Friend the other. The man seized by Mr. H. had several bills in his hands, and made a determined resistance, but upon his real character being made known, Mr. Tappan assisted in securing him. During the struggle this man attempted to swallow a counterfeit $5 bill on the National Bank of Providence and a counterfeit $10 bill on the Lewiston Falls Bank, and was only prevented through the prompt exertions of Messrs. Hendrickson and Tappan. In the struggle to get the bills out of the man's mouth, Mr. Hendrickson had one of his hands bitten in several places. The accused parties were that night brought to Brooklyn and lodged in jail, and their examination set down for yesterday morning, before Justice Voorhies. Mr. Hendrickson, with his bookkeeper and other witnesses, (including five of the counterfeit bills passed to hotel-keepers between Brooklyn and Coney Island,) left their business and came all the way to Brooklyn, like good citizens, to see that full justice was meted out, but the case was postponed until Thursday next, and they will have to lose another day at least. If Mr. Hendrickson is as good at hotel-keeping as he is at catching rascals, his house is doubtless full all the time.

BANK ROBBERS ARRESTED.—A few weeke ago the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, in Baltimore, was robbed of $10,000. The robbers, three English thieves, were traced to New-York, and here all trace of them was lost. The matter was quietly placed in the hands of Detective Higgins, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Brooklyn, who forthwith went to work to find the gentlemen. He succeeded, about one week ago, in securing two of the three, who gave their names as Robert Davis, *alias* Robert Sutton, and William Hedford, *alias* William Happy. They were duly forwarded, on requisition, to Baltimore, and were fully identified as being the parties wanted. Detective Higgins continued the search, and, on Monday last, accompanied by Detective Frost, the third robber was secured, who gave his name as William Baker, *alias* William Barsby. These fellows had all quietly settled down at Greenpoint, where they doubtless intended to have remained until the excitement had blown over. Baker will be taken to Baltimore to-day.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—House No. 82 Cranberry-street, near Plymouth Church, was entered by a thief yesterday afternoon, who carried away all the silver spoons and forks in the house, and a silver cake basket. The lady of the house was sitting at the basement window as the thief passed out of the front door, with a basket having a cloth over it on his arm. She gave the alarm and two policemen at once started in pursuit, but the thief had sufficient start to escape.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—While Mrs. D. Bingham, of Ainslie-street, was riding in one of the Grand-street omnibuses, a thief stole her pocket-book containing $4, and immediately left the stage. She discovered her loss in time for a passenger to secure the thief, who was turned over to Captain Mullen, of the Sixth Precinct. He gave his name as William Godard.

LAUNCH.—The new pilot-boat *Edmund Blunt* will be launched on the 18th inst. She is 84 feet in length, 20 feet beam, 8 feet hold, and about 120 tons measurement.

MISSING WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of Mrs. Emily H. Warner, who suddenly disappeared, Saturday night last, was found, yesterday, in the water at Red Hook Point.

Jersey City Items.

OUTRAGEOUS.—On Monday afternoon an Italian organ-grinder was pursuing his occupation in Bergen, accompanied by a young girl. While in the vicinity of Dr. Taylor's Church, a party of young gentlemen (at least, they claim the name) who were passing in a hack, stopped and beckoned to the girl. The girl, under the impression that they desired to contribute, went up to the carriage, when they seized hold of and dragged her in, and then closed the door. The Italian, fearing for the girl, attempted to rescue her, when the whole party jumped out and beat and kicked the old man until he presented a shocking appearance. After committing this unprovoked outrage, the young men, who reside in Jersey City, drove away.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 10.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '65	102⅝	
1,000	do	102⅝	
3,000	do	103	
10 000	Tenn. 6s '90..s60	92¼	
15.000	do	92⅜	
10,000	Va. 6s	s60	92¼
3,000	Mo. State 6s	s5	85⅞
35,000	do	85⅜	
1,000	Cal St. 7s N. Bs.	85½	
2,000	Cal. State 7s	87	
2 000	N. Y. S 5⅔s '61	102	
4,000	N. Y. S 5⅔s '60	101⅝	
15,000	Brook. City 6s	97	
3,000	Erie R. R. B. '75	31	
2,000	E. R R C.B. '71..	30	
1,000	Harlem R.R 2dm	74	
1,000	Harlem 3d m. b.	56⅜	
1.500	Reading R bs. '56	68	
7,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8p c	50	
	1st m. S F con. bs.	96¾	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	88½	
5,000	do	88¾	
4,000	LaC. & M. L G bs.	22½	
3,000	do	22⅞	
2,000	Chic. St. P. & F. D.		
	1st m. bs	s3	45
17,000	H. & St J R R bs.	60	
5,000	C.B. & Q R 8pc bs	86	
4,000	C., S. P. & F. D Lgb	23¾	
1,000	do	23⅞	
1,000	do	23	
200	Bank of N. Y.	108¾	
50	Phenix Bank	109	
40	National Bank	107½	
70	Bank of Com.	106	
36	Ocean Bank	91	
10	Am. Ex. Bank	106	
25	Nassau Bank	97	
5	Park Bank	101⅞	
10	do	102	
20	Del. & Hud Cl. Co.	99¼	
40	Pac. Mail. S. Co.	85	
85	do	84½	
20	La C. & Mil. R. R.	4½	

SECOND BOARD.

$15 000	Tenn. St. 6s	92⅝	
10,000	Ohio St. 6s '60..	101	
5 000	La. State 6s	93	
9,000	Mo. State 6s	85¾	
1,000	Brook City 6s	97	
4,000	M. C. R. 8pct 1st Mg. Sg. Fd. Ct. Bs	99¾	
1,000	L. C. & M L G. B.	22⅝	
50	Canton Co	19⅜	
20	Del. & Hud Cl. Co.	99⅛	
25	Pac. M. St. Co.	84½	
650	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	opg	78½
200	do	pkc	78⅜
350	do	opg	78¾
50	Erie R. R.		17
50	Hud. Riv. R. R.		28½
200	do		28⅝
50	Har. R. R.		103¾
100	Har. R. R. Pref.	s3	22
150	Chi. & R. I. R. R		75⅜
200	do	b60	75½
200	do	s3	75⅝
100	Reading R. R.	b3	48
300	do	s60	47⅜
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.		59
50	do		58¾
50	do	b30	58¾
50	do	b30	59
50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.		22¾
50	Panama R. R.		113¾
100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		84½
20	do		84⅜
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30	34½
200	do	s30	34½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$12,600	Iowa Co. Wis. 8s	45	
2.000	Mem. City 6s	68½	
13 000	Watert's City 8s.	33	
4,000	Town W'o Wis. 8s	35	
20	Excelsior Fire I. Co.	104	
10	W. F. & Co. Ex.	55½	
100	Am. Guano Co.	$2½	
12	Am. Ex Bank	106	
10	Mer. Ex. Bank	100⅜	
10	Irving Bank	101½	
5	Imp. & Tra. Bank	105	
5	Bank of Commerce	99½	
10	Gebhard F. Ins. Co.	91½	
20	St. M. F. Ins. Co.	116½	
7	G. W. M. Ins. Co.	145½	
20	Wash. F. Ins Co.	140½	

TUESDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

We have a singularly easy market to report for Money to-day, considering all that has been said and done about the absorption of capital and temporary locking up of Specie by the New Loan. The amount of Specie transferred from Bank to the Sub-Treasury, on account of the Loan, is $2,963,120, of which over $1,600,000 was by the Bank of Commerce, and $500,000 by the United States Trust Company. We find that the Brokers are getting Money as usual of late, or if anything with more freedom, at 3@3½@4 ℔ cent. on stock collateral, and are paying short paper at from 3 to 5 ℔ cent. Some of the Street Cashiers are anxiously looking for the higher employment of their means, but nothing of the kind is realized without extending their lines of paper having over 60 days to run. The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer, which were kept in abeyance yesterday, opened with some activity this forenoon, several considerable parcels of Bank bills on London coming forward at 109⅜ ℔ cent., (supposed to be connected with the Federal negotiation of yesterday,) and other Bank bills at 109¾ ℔ cent. Market closed steady at 109¾ @109⅞ ℔ cent. Francs were held by one or two drawers for an advance; we quote, 5.12½@5.11½; no important business done.

The unsuccessful $10,000,000 bid of Mr. Belmont and others at 103.77 for the New Loan, included, it is said, a good number of prominent bankers, such as Newbold, of the Bank of America; Thompson, of the old New-York Life and Trust Company; Sherman, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Riggs and Corcoran, of Washington; and, of course, Belmont himself. The impression is, that this party missed it in not putting in a rate which would have controlled the whole, or at least nine-tenths, of the loan. As a speculation, it would have paid a profit on the redistribution to the public here, if not as a remittance to Europe. The successful bids of Messrs. Cammann & Co. and Marie & Kanz include about one million of dollars for parties in the foreign exchanges. The re-sales made by Messrs. Robbins, and C. Livingston & Co., to-day, are reported at $900,000, on private terms, all said to be to Messrs. Browns and Belmont. Some resales are stated to have been made by other brokers at 105⅛@106 ℔ cent. The telegraphic request from Messrs. Robbins yesterday evening to the Secretary to withdraw one-half their sealed bid, was not entertained. The precedent would have been of questionable fairness, and the decision of Mr. Cobb on the subject is generally concurred in.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $400,698. The receipts, including the large payments on the New Loan were $3,149,839. The balance now stands $8,295,889, the heaviest since November last.

The Stock Exchange to-day raised a select committee to report on the simplest mode of dealing in the New Loan of the United States, previous to 1st of January, when the first regular coupon due July 1, 1859, begins to carry interest. The intermediate accumulation of interest is transferable by assignment and power of attorney, either by separate instrument designating the number of the Bonds, or by power attached to each Bond.

The Stock market was unsettled in tone through most of the dealings of the day, the *Bear* account being partially in the ascendent and disposed to press sales of several of the prominent Railway Stocks. This was shown on Galena, Toledo and Rock Island of the Western list, and to some extent against New-York Central, for the opening of transfers, and on 30@60 day options, but the business in the aggregate was not heavy, and the general market in the afternoon closed steady, with some signs of a favorable turn when the true course of the money market under the New Loan is determined, as it will be in another day or two. There were buyers of Rock Island at the close at 75½, Central 78⅜, and Reading at 48 ℔ cent.—the latter showing a good demand through the day. State Stocks were more active. The sales were $150,000 distributed to Tennesee, Missouri, Louisiana, New-York, Virginia, Ohio, and California, the full previous prices being paid in most instances. Illinois Central Construction Bonds were 88¼@⅝; LaCrosse Land Grants 22½@⅝, and. Fond du Lac (Ogden's) Bonds 23@23¼. Brooklyn City sixes brought 97, and the Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents, 96¾ ℔ cent. Panama shares, 113½; Pacific Mail 85@84½ ex dividend.

In regard to the effect of the Atlantic Telegraph on Cotton speculation and the Cotton trade, Mr. Wright, in his circular, to-day, remarks:

"The effect of this new agency will be the equalization of markets, and diminished chances for those serious losses which periodically occur in the Liverpool Cotton trade. A new system of purchasing to arrive in Liverpool, by classification or sample, will soon be adopted, and there will be an increase of the transitu business in this city. New-York will receive less Cotton direct from the South, except from points where there is no other outlet, but her position as Cotton centre will be vastly improved by the receipt of orders from the manufacturers of England and France. Spinners and others in Europe will soon discover how much their interests can be served by the free use of the telegraph, and how admirably adapted the transit business of New-York is in ordering Cotton to arrive with them at once, in a month, or in two or three months, thereby making a large saving in interest and enabling them to secure at once a supply of the raw material, to fill even extensive contracts for goods and yarns. The transitu business of this city has been found to work well for four or five years, and is now capable of great increase, and it may not be too bold to predict that the day is not far distant when the bulk of the Cotton trade between Europe and America, will be transacted in floating cargoes represented by classification, through the agency of the electric telegraph."

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855
Rec. at P'ts	3,662,000	2,895,000	3,482,000	2,762,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,777,000	1,412 000	1,939,000	1,502,000
Ex. to Fr'ce	377,000	412,000	478,000	409,000
Ex. o'r F. P.	384 000	408,000	520,000	289,000
Total Exp't.	2,538,000	2,232.000	2,937.000	2,19 .,000
St'k on h'd	116.000	76,000	57,000	127,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	12,000	3,000	12 000	12,000
Ex. to G. B	6.000	5.000	20.000	22,000
Ex. to Fr'ce	—	3,000	—	2,000
Ex. oth'r F.P.	2,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Total Exp'ts	8,000	9,000	21,000	28,000

The following is from the Weekly Money Circular, of this date, prepared for the country, by Grofsbeck & Hoyt, Brokers, No. 58 Wall-street:

"The United States Loan on 5 ℔ cent. coupon stock, having fifteen years to run, was awarded at the Treasury Department, at Washington, yesterday, to the extent of $10,000,000, principally to New-York Banks, Trust Companies, and private Banking-Houses, at an average of 104¾ ℔ cent. The gross amount offered for was over $40,000,000, of which $18,500,000, or about one half, was bid for direct from New-York, and $10,000,000 by Mr. A. Belmont and others, at Washington, in a single bid, (unsuccessful) for New-York account. The new Stock was not called at the Brokers' Board this forenoon; but the quotation current in the street was 105⅜@106. The payments into the Sub-Treasury, on account of the Loan, were begun this morning, and up to 2 o'clock the transfers of gold from Bank amounted to about $2,500,000. The preliminary preparations have not yet affected the rates of money, though an increased demand is expected to be felt at bank unless a larger sum in the new stock shall have been taken for foreign account than is at present known. It is stated today that a re-sale of $500,000 has been made to an old and leading banking house in the English trade. The Foreign Exchanges, in which there was little doing yesterday, on account of the United States Loan, are moving to a fair extent to-day, at 109¾ cent. for bankers' bills on London. The Domestic Exchanges vary so slightly from our last weekly report, and the transactions are so small, that our quotations are merely nominal. The bank balances here run about even with Philadelphia, and against Boston and Baltimore. The Bank Statement of this morning shows a moderate loss in Coin, about equal to the shipments during the past week to Europe, and an increase of upwards of a million dollars in discounts—the result, partly, of an improved movement in general trade. The undrawn deposits are $786,000 lower than the previous week.

The *Jura*, for Liverpool to-day, took out $151,106 77. The *Philadelphia*, from New Orleans Aug. 5, had £210,000 in specie on board for New-York.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week, and since Jan. 1.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,282,994	$1,211.111	$1,046,882
Previously reported	47,103.341	43,925,166	36,763,222
Since Jan. 1	$48,386,335	$45,136,277	$37,810,104

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. Thompson Brothers:

N. Y. State Currency	30c. ℔ 100@ ⅜ ℔ ct. dis.
New-England and N. J	15c. ℔ 100@ ⅜ ℔ ct. dis.
Philadelphia and Balt.	15c. ℔ 100@ ⅜ ℔ ct. dis.
Interior Pennsylvania	⅝@ ¾ ℔ ct. dis.
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅝ ℔ ct. dis.
Ohio, Ky., Ind. and Missouri	½@ ¾ ℔ ct. dis.
South Carolina and Georgia	—@1 ℔ ct. dis.
North Carolina	1 @1¼ ℔ ct. dis.
Illinois and Wisconsin	1¼@1⅜ ℔ ct. dis.
Virginia	⅜@ ⅝ ℔ ct. dis.
Michigan	—@1 ℔ ct. dis.
Tennessee	—@2 ℔ ct. dis.
Free Indiana	—@1¼ ℔ ct. dis.
Louisiana and Mobile	—@1 ℔ ct. dis.
Canada	½@ ⅝ ℔ ct. dis.
Assor